

China's Officers Gape at America

Pentagon Hopes Their Visits Will Curtail 'Misperceptions'

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On a recent visit to the National Defense University at Fort McNair here, a Chinese general expressed baffled amazement at the 50 flags hanging in the atrium of Marshall Hall, one for each state. "I thought this was one country," he told his American counterpart. "So why so many flags?"

As delegations of Chinese officers tour the United States as part of a flurry of military exchanges, U.S. officials say they have been struck by the depth of misunderstanding and misperceptions — some innocent, others more ominous — that leaders of China's armed forces bring to their vision of the United States.

Chinese officers on recent trips to the United States have said they were surprised at Americans' patriotism, at the power and accuracy of the M1A1 Abrams tank and at the resilience of the U.S. economy.

On a visit to the Midwest, Chinese officers, previously instructed that U.S. society is wild and dangerous, seemed taken aback to see that cars stopped at stoplights.

"They call us a technological paper tiger," said one U.S. Army officer. "Good equipment, but no stomach for a fight."

Pentagon officials say the views expressed by some visiting officers are reinforced in recent Chinese military publications, which have argued that the United States is a declining power; that while China is a weaker power, weaker powers can often defeat superior powers; that the United States didn't win the Gulf War, Saddam Hussein lost it; and that China is poised to leapfrog the United States in the race for a technologically advanced army. Chinese military analysts also believe that the United States is trying to subvert China and contain its power.

A report circulated last month by the Pentagon's Office of Net Assessment, which reviewed Chinese military literature, concluded: "China's leadership holds a number of dangerous misperceptions that may well cause serious political friction or even military conflict with the United States."

"The consequences of China consistently underestimating the military power of potential opponents greatly complicates any effort to deter China."

The report, "Dangerous Chinese Misperceptions: the Implications for Department of Defense," mentions Pentagon concerns that China's belief in the weakness of the United States and forces trained or equipped by Americans could contribute to a decision to attack Taiwan, which Beijing claims as its own.

Pentagon officials say Chinese assumptions about America have become more visible as a result of recent efforts to renew and deepen U.S.-China ties. Although there have been exchanges between the two militaries for three decades, they have acquired new emphasis during the last year. As part of intensifying contacts, Secretary of Defense William Cohen traveled to Beijing in January and Zhang Wannian, China's most powerful general, will come to the United States this year.

The high-level engagement reflects the belief that within the next 50 years, China's army, the largest in the world and a nuclear power since 1964, will occupy a dominant position in Asia and perhaps the world.

Pentagon officials and Chinese military experts are

See CHINESE, Page 10



Smoke billowing from buildings following a series of bomb blasts in Coimbatore, India.

Toll in India Bombings Hits 56

Muslims Flee Southern City in Election Violence

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The police in the southern city of Coimbatore said Sunday that the death toll from multiple bombings that preceded a Hindu nationalist election rally in the city Saturday had reached 50, with more than 200 wounded, a tally that placed the attacks among the worst outbreaks of election violence in India since independence in 1947.

The explosions occurred as thousands gathered for a campaign rally by a Hindu nationalist leader who is one of the country's most controversial political figures.

Although the police did not identify any group or groups as having set the bombs, officials in Coimbatore said they suspected that the attackers were members of Muslim extremist groups, two of which were banned shortly after the explosions Saturday.

The 17 bombs exploded shortly before the arrival in the city of Lal Krishna Advani, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Hindu nationalist

group that is expected to win its largest-ever number of seats in India's Parliament in voting that begins in northern India on Monday.

On Sunday, a police raid in a Muslim neighborhood of Coimbatore resulted in another bomb explosion, this time with six dead, who were said by the police to have been suspects who set off the explosion after being surrounded.

Altogether, more than 500 people were arrested in a police crackdown across Tamil Nadu state, mostly Muslims, and 200 of them in Coimbatore, which lies about 440 kilometers (275 miles) southwest of Madras, the Tamil Nadu capital. More than 700 troops dispatched to the city to aid the police; assisted by an overnight curfew, appeared to have restored order after a night of violence between Hindus and Muslims, much of it in the form of Hindu gangs attacking Muslim homes.

Thousands of Muslims, from a community amounting to about 20 percent of Coimbatore's

See INDIA, Page 10

Diplomatic Activity Quickens Over Iraq

UN Weighs Annan Trip to Baghdad, While U.S. Warns of Repeated Strikes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — A technical team sent by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan to survey disputed "presidential" sites met Iraqi arms negotiators in Baghdad on Sunday as Washington threatened repeated strikes to destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine said United Nations Security Council members were searching for consensus on a framework for talks between Mr. Annan and Iraq's government should the UN leader visit Baghdad personally to try to solve the crisis.

"The five permanent members must agree among themselves on defining a framework, but it must not lock him into an overly detailed mandate," Mr. Vedrine said.

In Baghdad, the leader of the technical team, Stefan de Mistura, and two Austrian surveyors emerged from talks with Oil Minister Amir Mohammed

On Sunday, U.S. News and World Report said Iraq has smuggled many of its weapons of mass destruction to other Arab countries for safekeeping.

Reacting to the report, the chief UN weapons inspector, Richard Butler, told CNN: "It just illustrates the great importance of the issue of inspection."

The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Bill Richardson, gave China intelligence details about Iraqi weapons and may have persuaded China to abstain from voting against U.S. plans in the Security Council, U.S. officials said Sunday.

China remains firmly opposed to a military attack on Iraq to force un-

See IRAQ, Page 7

Saddam Hussein practices his survival tactics. Page 7.

Rasheed and Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Riyadh Qaysi. Both Iraqi officials have been closely involved in negotiations with the UN Special Commission charged with destroying the Iraqi weapons.

Mr. Rasheed, in a statement to the Iraqi News Agency before his session with the UN team, again denied that Iraq had any prohibited weapons, saying they had been destroyed under UN supervision.

"Iraq has not had any chemical or biological weapons, or long-range missiles or launchers since the end of 1991," he said.

The United Nations says the presidential sites contain 1,500 buildings, a figure contested by Iraq. The total area of the eight disputed sites, spread out over four provinces, is around 75 square kilometers (45 square miles).

Iraq's UN ambassador, Nizar Haddoon, has said the team would work on defining the limits of the sites. "We want to make it clear to the SG himself that those sites are well-defined," he said, referring to the UN secretary-general.

Baghdad has agreed to open up the sites in response to mediation by Russia and France, but says arms inspections over a proposed 60-day period should be carried out by a special team appointed by Mr. Annan rather than the UN team itself.

The Special Commission can form part of the new team, under the Iraqi offer.

A New Report That Lewinsky Spoke of Affair With President

By Michael Janofsky
and Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A California friend of Monica Lewinsky's has told investigators that Ms. Lewinsky confided to her that she was having a sexual relationship with President Bill Clinton, according to a close acquaintance of the friend's family and lawyers familiar with the friend's account.

The friend, Neysa Demann Erbland, also said that Ms. Lewinsky had played

Linda Tripp reportedly helped Paula Jones's lawyers. Page 3.

her taped telephone messages from Mr. Clinton, the lawyers and the acquaintance said. Speaking on condition of anonymity, they said Ms. Erbland has told investigators that Ms. Lewinsky recounted details about a sexual relationship with the president over the course of more than a year.

Ms. Erbland, who attended Beverly Hills High School with Ms. Lewinsky, the 24-year-old former White House intern, was questioned before a federal

See CLINTON, Page 7

Rising Tensions Put Jakarta in a Vise

Will Suharto Defy the IMF?

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — President Suharto of Indonesia sees his controversial plan to introduce a currency-board system tying the rupiah to a fixed exchange rate as a way of solving two pressing problems — rising prices and widespread corporate debt — either of which could undermine stability in the world's fourth most populous nation, analysts said Sunday.

But after a weekend telephone call from President Bill Clinton that officials in Washington said had lasted for 30 minutes and was intended to reinforce the opposition of the International Monetary Fund to early introduction of the proposal, Mr. Suharto can only press ahead with moves to establish the board if he is prepared to risk losing access to the \$43 billion emergency loan package for Indonesia that is effectively controlled by the IMF. (Page 11)

Analysts said a suspension of loan payments to Jakarta — something the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, reportedly warned in a private letter to Mr. Suharto would be the result of any premature establishment of a currency peg — would deal a devastating blow to investor confidence in Indonesia's economic management and immediately undermine the expected benefits of the currency-board system.

"President Suharto is evidently convinced that pegging the rupiah at a rate of about 5,000 to the U.S. dollar is his quickest option for lowering imported inflation and preventing the collapse of many Indonesian companies with large foreign debts they can't repay at the current free-market rate of exchange," an Asian diplomat said in Jakarta. "But he must now realize the formidable costs of defying the IMF and its key supporters on this issue."

Yet as food riots in Indonesia, caused partly by higher

See INDONESIA, Page 10

Rioting Targets Ethnic Chinese

By Cindy Shiner
Washington Post Service

PAMANUKAN, Indonesia — Ethnic Chinese residents of this small town and elsewhere in Indonesia stayed in their homes Sunday as the economic crisis and sharp price rises triggered new rioting that led to the deaths of five people around the nation.

Throughout Pamanukan and along the road leading to it from Jakarta, about 150 kilometers (90 miles) away, phrases such as "money hungry Chinese fools," "destroy the Chinese" and "I love Muslims" were scrawled on gates, homes and shops.

The Chinese control most of the country's wealth, inspiring resentment during times of political and economic uncertainty, and they have been accused of indiscriminately raising prices during the financial turmoil — an increase of a little more than one cent in the price of rice or cooking oil can mean the difference between peace and a riot.

The official Antara press agency reported two new deaths on the eastern resort island of Lombok in the town of Praya. Nine other people were reported injured. Three other rioters have been killed in this region on the central island of Java.

Officials said they had detained nearly 250 people in connection with the rioting Friday and Saturday. Most of the violence was confined to the central and western provinces of the main island of Java.

Soldiers appeared relaxed in Pamanukan on Sunday but residents were still tense, especially the minority ethnic Chinese, many of whose shops and homes were looted and burned. Three churches were also ransacked. Many Chinese are Christians, while 90 percent of Indonesians are Muslim.

More than 15 towns have witnessed unrest in the past two months because of protests over price increases. The government of President Suharto has stepped up security in the capital, Jakarta, ahead of the March presidential election and

See RIOTS, Page 10



Kazuyoshi Funaki soaring to his gold medal Sunday in the 120-meter ski jump at the Olympic Games.

Japan's Redemption: 3 Gold Medals

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

NAGANO, Japan — The Japanese ski jumper Kazuyoshi Funaki bent down to accept his gold medal, then straightened up, clenched his fists and issued a long, happy scream that echoed in millions of Japanese hearts.

For thousands of his cheering countrymen jammed into Nagano's Central Square for the medal ceremony Sunday, and for people all over a country gloomy from a prolonged economic recession, Funaki's holler was a rare joyful noise, a welcome relief from daily doses of depressing news.

The crowd was screaming out the names of their athletes, but the most common cry from the 4,000 people packed into the square was "Arigatoo! Arigatoo!" — thank-yous from a grateful nation.

"I feel fire in my heart; I was almost crying," said Yuji Harayama, 34, who

stood in the crowd Sunday night, waving a flag and screaming. "These last few months have been so uncertain and gloomy, but that's all been wiped away."

The host nation won three medals Sunday, making these Winter Games

Maier awaits Super G. Page 22 • Canada-Italy bobsled tie. Page 21 • Kulik gets skating gold. Page 20.

the most successful in history for Japan — and there are still seven days of competition left. Japan has won seven medals here, including three golds. In the medal count, Japan trails only the winter sports powerhouses Russia, Germany, Norway and Canada, and has exceeded the six medals won by the United States.

The medal total ties Japan's take at the 1992 Games in Albertville, but it is the first time Japan has ever won three

gold medals in a single Olympics. Japan had won a total of just three gold medals in all previous Winter Games.

Coming into the Olympics, Japan was praying the Games would provide a shot of happy news to lift spirits here. An economic downturn has caused a record number of corporate bankruptcies, people are losing jobs, the government is dogged by corruption scandals and the country is suffering from a malaise.

Everyone here remembers Japan's sweep of the ski jumping medals the last time it held the Olympics, the 1972 Games in Sapporo. As the host again, Japan was hoping for that same kind of legend-making performance, and its ski jumpers, skaters and skiers have responded on cue.

Japan's first four medals were largely overshadowed by embarrassment and apprehension over the hor-

See JAPAN, Page 20

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11.3,000
Armenia	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.500 CFA	Catal	10.00 QR
Egypt	1.500 CFA	Reunion	12.50 FF
Finland	1.000 CFA	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Gabon	1.100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Italy	1.100 CFA	Spain	225 Ptas
Kenya	2.800 CFA	Tunisia	1.250 Dh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.20



AGENDA

Klerides Re-elected As Cypriot President	PAGE TWO
President Glavkos Klerides of Cyprus narrowly defeated former Foreign Minister George Iakovou in a runoff Sunday. Mr. Klerides won 50.8 percent of the vote in his bid for a second five-year term as leader of the divided island. Page 4.	The New, Fruity German Blue Nix
	Page 4.
	ASIA/PACIFIC
	Page 4.
	Books
	Page 9.
	Crossword
	Page 4.
	Opinion
	Page 8.
	The Internet
	Page 16.
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THE AMERICAS

Tripp Is Said to Have Aided Paula Jones's Lawyers

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the night before President Bill Clinton's deposition on Jan. 17 in the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit, Linda Tripp secretly met with a lawyer for Mrs. Jones to fully brief him about Monica Lewinsky's purported affair with the president, people familiar with the meeting say.

The two-hour session in Ms. Tripp's home in Columbia, Maryland, armed the Jones legal team with enough information to ask Mr. Clinton precise questions the next day about Ms. Lewinsky and his ties to her. Instead of merely inquiring whether he had a relationship with her, the Jones lawyers were able to ask Mr. Clinton about gifts and visits and other details intended to pin him down.

Although he acknowledged giving her small gifts, Mr. Clinton denied under oath that day that he had sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky, and said he could not recall ever being alone with the former White House aide except perhaps briefly when she dropped off papers, sources knowledgeable about his testimony have said.

Those statements have led to much of the legal jeopardy Mr. Clinton now faces, leaving him vulnerable to a possible perjury charge if the independent counsel, Kenneth

Starr, can prove that the president had sex or even was ever alone with Ms. Lewinsky for any length of time.

Ms. Tripp's activities that day demonstrate the unusual nexus between the Jones team as it sought ammunition in its civil case and the Starr team looking for potential criminal violations. By cooperating with Mrs. Jones's lawyers even as she was providing Mr. Starr with information about Ms. Lewinsky's alleged affair, Ms. Tripp proved the crucial link in a scandal that is imperiling Mr. Clinton's presidency.

The previously unreported meeting between Ms. Tripp and the Jones team on Jan. 16 also adds another twist to what is known about the events of a day that is shaping up as a critical one in the unfolding crisis. That was the same day that Ms. Lewinsky's first lawyer filed her affidavit in the Jones case denying any sexual liaison with the president. And it was the day that Ms. Tripp lured Ms. Lewinsky to a hotel in Arlington, Virginia, where federal investigators confronted the 24-year-old woman and tried to enlist her as an undercover informant in their probe into whether Mr. Clinton or his close friend Vernon Jordan Jr. tried to obstruct justice by urging her to deny an affair.

Ms. Tripp spent the afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at Pentagon City while

federal investigators interrogated Ms. Lewinsky, then left for home where she met with an attorney for Mrs. Jones, T. Wesley Holmes, in the evening, sources informed about the meeting said.

Among the many unanswered questions in the continuing drama is what motivated Ms. Tripp to surreptitiously record more than 20 hours of conversations with her one-time friend, hand over the tapes to Mr. Starr and, as it turns out, simultaneously provide crucial information to Mrs. Jones's lawyers.

One reason she may have cooperated with the Jones camp, one of her lawyers said, was to avoid having to testify in a formal deposition about the Jones case, where Mr. Clinton's attorneys would have the chance to grill Ms. Tripp as well.

Mr. Clinton's advisers see the Tripp-Jones meeting as further evidence of what they consider collusion, although they would not comment on the new details of Ms. Tripp's role in the two cases.

From the Jones perspective, however, interviewing Ms. Tripp the night before deposing Mr. Clinton was simply thorough and necessary research before going up against a hostile witness.

"They wanted to prepare as completely as possible so they were ready to properly and fully question the president," said Joseph Cam-



ALL IN — President Clinton and Representative John Murtha finishing up a game of golf over the weekend.

marata, a lawyer who represented Mrs. Jones before her current team took over. "That's good lawyering. To prepare in advance — is that bad? What are you supposed to do? Walk in with a blank pad?"

The Jones team had sought out a meeting with Ms. Tripp that day. All six lawyers from the law firm Rader, Campbell, Fisher & Pyke had flown in from Dallas for the deposition. But Ms. Tripp put them off for much of the day, without saying why, until finally, late in the day, she sent word that she would talk with them.

During the meeting, Ms. Tripp related much of the in-

formation that has since become public, including what she was told by Ms. Lewinsky three days earlier when they got together at the Ritz-Carlton bar, the sources said. Unbeknownst to Ms. Lewinsky at the time, Ms. Tripp was wearing a hidden microphone supplied by the FBI and the tape of their conversation helped prod Mr. Starr to seek the authority to expand his Whitewater investigation.

Mrs. Jones's lawyers asked to review the tapes, but Ms. Tripp would not allow it. Instead, they used the information they gleaned that night to confirm what they had previously been told by Ms. Tripp or intermediaries who

had talked with her. On the next Monday and Tuesday, they negotiated with Mr. Moody the wording of a formal written declaration from Ms. Tripp, which she then signed on Jan. 21, the same day the Lewinsky allegations were first reported in The Washington Post.

In that statement, which was obtained by The Post last week, Ms. Tripp said Ms. Lewinsky "revealed to me in detailed conversations on innumerable occasions that she has had a sexual relationship with Clinton since Nov. 15, 1995. She played for me at least three tapes containing the president's voice and showed me gifts they exchanged."

Ms. Tripp was subpoenaed by the Jones team Nov. 24, but she began having a series of contacts with the lawyers and so her deposition scheduled for Dec. 18 was postponed. The Wall Street Journal has reported that Ms. Tripp talked with Mrs. Jones's lawyers twice in the week leading up to the Clinton deposition.

The information she provided apparently proved important in the questioning, led by a Jones attorney, James Fisher. Did you ever have sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky? Mr. Clinton was asked. Did she ever actually visit you when she was cleared to visit the White House by the president's personal secretary, Betty Currie? Did you give her gifts? Were you ever alone with her?

The president was so struck by the specificity of the questions, one person close to him has said, that when he returned to the White House that night, he called Mrs. Currie and asked her to come into the office the next day so they could compare notes.

Mrs. Currie has told investigators that Mr. Clinton told her she was always in earshot while Ms. Lewinsky was around, which Mrs. Currie agreed with, according to a source. But Mrs. Currie also told investigators that in fact she sometimes did leave Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky alone while she was in an outer office.

POLITICAL NOTES

Searching for a Candidate

WASHINGTON — The first stage in the 1998 struggle for control of the House of Representatives is coming to a close with some Democrats worried that the party is still scrambling to find strong candidates in at least 10 congressional districts up for grabs.

For the past year, candidate recruitment has been crucial to both parties as the Republicans seek to maintain its House majority and Democrats hope to pick up the 11 or 12 seats that would give them back the power they held from 1954 to 1994. But as the election approaches, political analysts see the combination of strengthened incumbents, record high campaign costs and little public love for elected officials resulting in growing difficulties for enticing new candidates into the political arena.

Charles Cook Jr., editor of the Cook Political Report, said that on a national level, both parties worked hard to get good candidates but generated little excitement. Moreover, he said, incumbents are raising substantial amounts of money, and "there is very little money for challengers." These factors "lower the chances of the Democrats coming back" to gain control of the House. (WP)

Unions Fight Ballot Initiatives

WASHINGTON — The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations plans to spend millions of dollars and mount unprecedented grass-roots activities to defeat a California ballot initiative and similar efforts in at least 14 other states that the unions claim could take them out of the political game.

Seve Rosenthal, the unions' political director, said Friday that labor will spend about \$8 million in California to try to defeat a June 2 ballot initiative that would greatly limit the ability of unions to use membership dues for political purposes. The initiative is one of 19 legislative proposals or ballot initiatives labor faces in 15 states so far this year, all designed to curb the unions' political power. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Rahm Emanuel, an adviser to President Bill Clinton, on George Stephanopoulos, the former White House aide whose comments on the Lewinsky crisis have annoyed many of his former friends and colleagues: "George has got to do what George has got to do. We've all got to live with ourselves afterwards." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• Propelled by heavy Prozac sales, the Lilly Endowment has become the largest American philanthropy. The Lilly Endowment grew to \$12.7 billion in 1997, according to the Chronicle of Philanthropy. The Ford Foundation, at \$9.4 billion, had been the nation's largest charitable fund for the past 30 years. (WP)

• The bodies of three snowmobilers have been recovered from Lake Michigan, about 17 hours after they fell through an open area in the ice and drowned. (AP)

• Frail, elderly Medicare beneficiaries with severe illnesses are being improperly denied coverage for home health services that they are entitled to receive, U.S. judges have ruled in thousands of recent cases around the country. (NYT)

Mrs. Clinton Pushed Formal Critique of Reporting

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the dizzying swirl surrounding the latest presidential scandal, Hillary Rodham Clinton has made clear that she sees a broad array of detractors — rightist conspirators, partisan prosecutors and the press — combining to undermine the White House.

The first lady's distrust of the press dates to her husband's days as governor of Arkansas, deepened during the 1992 presidential campaign and was exacerbated by the Whitewater affair, which first erupted during the campaign and continues to exasperate

the administration six years later.

The degree to which she can be preoccupied by the press is revealed by an episode in early 1996, when the first lady tried to strike back against what she saw as unfair coverage.

According to key participants in that episode, the first lady ordered White House lawyers to prepare a report criticizing the work of Susan Schmidt, the lead Whitewater reporter for The Washington Post. Mrs. Clinton wanted the report released by the White House as a public document, but after heated debate, other officials managed to keep it confidential.

With a fierceness that would puzzle outsiders, many of the same people are

still arguing over long-ago news reports, even as the investigation by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, has branched out into sex and perjury allegations against the president.

One key player in this brief drama has since switched sides. The first lady asked for the report following suggestions to the White House by Sidney Blumenthal, then a writer for the New Yorker magazine, participants say. He is now an assistant to President Bill Clinton, and his duties include monitoring media coverage.

After the report was compiled by White House attorneys at public expense, it was killed by Michael McCurry, the White House press sec-

retary, and Mark Fabiani, then a White House special counsel. The issue came to a head at a staff meeting in the first lady's conference room in the Old Executive Office Building. "This is the dumbest idea I've ever heard in my life," Mr. McCurry said, according to participants. "I make these decisions. This is not happening."

All copies of the report were collected, and a recent search by White House officials failed to turn one up. "They had put together some material that analyzed the coverage," Mr. McCurry said Friday, "but it was really about the tone of the coverage. It was hard to find specific factual errors."

Fugitive Is Named
A Suspect in Atlanta
On Alabama Case

By Kevin Sack

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — An attorney for a two-week-old fugitive federal inmate named the 34-year-old man as a suspect in a Birmingham shooting that killed an off-duty police officer and seriously wounded another. Although they have not been charged, the two men are being sought by federal investigators in connection with the shooting. The FBI is looking for the two men in the Birmingham area. The fugitive is described as a white male, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with dark hair and a mustache. He is wearing a dark jacket and light-colored pants. The other man is described as a white male, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, with dark hair and a mustache. He is wearing a dark jacket and light-colored pants. The two men are being sought by federal investigators in connection with the shooting. The FBI is looking for the two men in the Birmingham area.

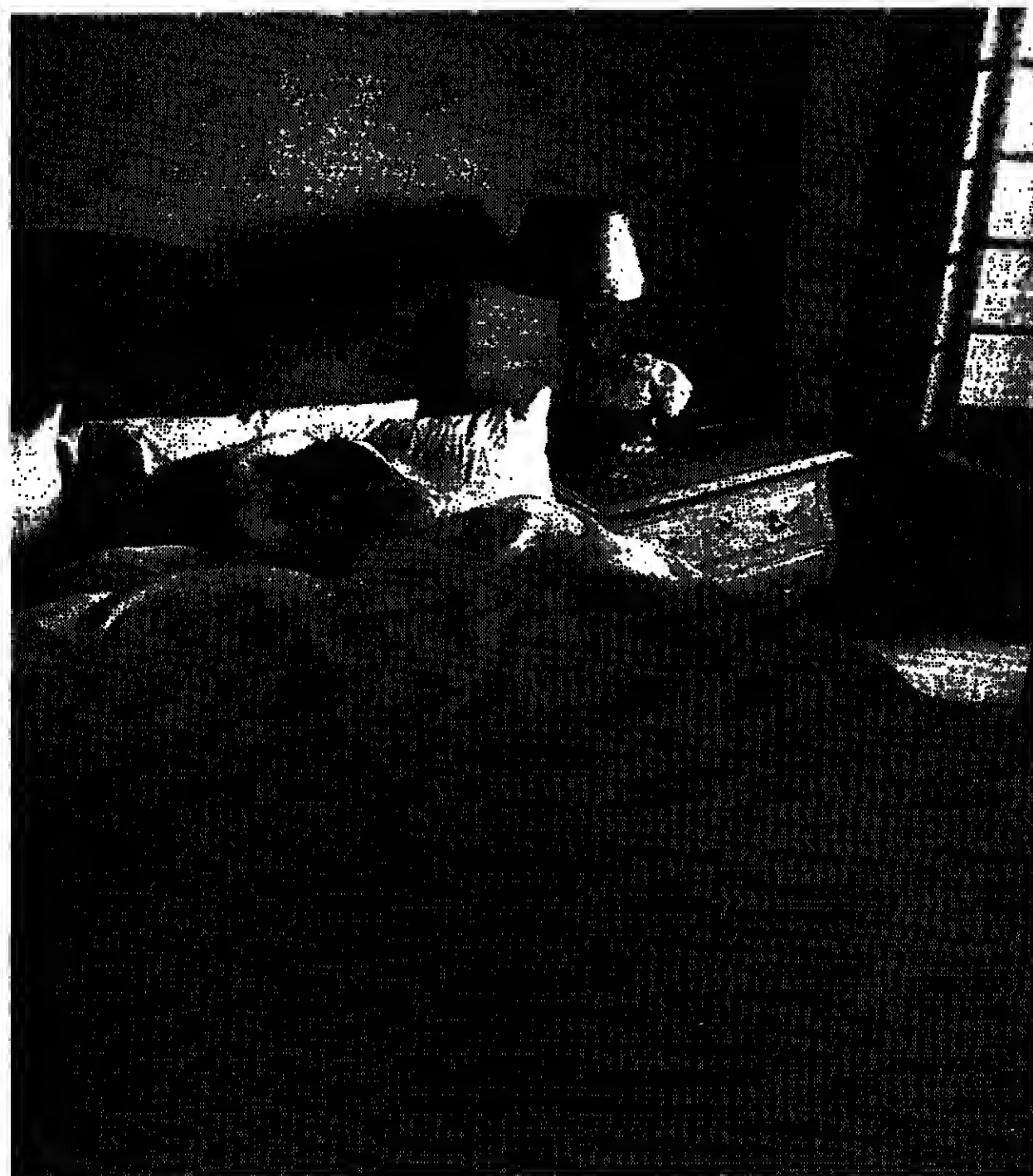
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EUROPE

Cyprus President Re-elected

Klerides Wins Narrow Victory Over Ex-Foreign Minister

NICOSIA — President Glavkos Klerides scored a narrow victory in the presidential election Sunday that was considered crucial for the reunification of the war-torn island.

Final results gave him 50.8 percent of the vote compared with the 49.2 percent of his challenger, former Foreign Minister George Iakovou.

Thousands of supporters of Mr. Klerides, waving Greek and Cypriot flags, staged noisy celebrations in all the main towns to mark his re-election for a second five-year term.

The election was significant as the new government will embark on crucial negotiations next month for the reunification of the island, which is divided between the Greek Cypriot area, where the elections were held, and the Turkish-occupied north.

The new government will also hold separate talks on Cyprus's accession to the European Union.

In the first-round polls on

Feb. 8, Mr. Iakovou, with 40.6 percent, held a slight lead over Mr. Klerides, with 40.1 percent.

The small Socialist Party, whose candidate won 10.6 percent of the vote in the first round, declined to endorse either candidate in the runoff.

The leaders of four other small parties, who received a total of 8.7 percent of the vote in the first round, backed Mr. Klerides. But it was not clear how many of those votes went to him.

When voting ended at 5 P.M., 94 percent of the 446,976 eligible voters had cast their ballots in 1,018 polling stations.

"I pray this will be the last election before Cyprus is reunited so we can all return to our homes," said Andreas Louca, an 80-year-old refugee from the Turkish-occupied north of Cyprus.

Analysts had predicted that a decisive factor in the election would be the votes of the estimated 10,000 Greek Cyp-

riots abroad who flew home to cast their ballots. Cyprus Airways added 35 extra flights to cater to expatriate voters, many of whom live in Britain.

Cyprus has been unofficially partitioned since Turkey invaded its northern third in 1974 in the wake of an abortive coup by supporters of union with Greece.

Mr. Klerides, 78, maintained that his 40 years of experience in negotiating with the Turkish Cypriot side and his meetings with international mediators made him indispensable to the ongoing talks.

Mr. Iakovou, 59, called Mr. Klerides ineffective and accused him of yielding to U.S. pressure to compromise on Turkish Cypriot demands for partition.

After casting their ballots Sunday, both Mr. Iakovou and Mr. Klerides reaffirmed their cheering supporters that they would respect a pledge made last week to form an all-party national unity government if they were elected.



A Cypriot casting her ballot Sunday in Nicosia.

2 Bosnian Serbs Surrender to Face UN Court

By Colin Soloway
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Two Bosnian Serbs indicted on war crimes charges have surrendered in northern Bosnia to representatives of the United Nations war crimes tribunal.

Miroslav Tadic, 60, and Milan Simic, 39, accompanied by U.S. Embassy officials, approached American soldiers on Saturday at the gates of Colt Base, near the town of Bosanski Samac, and were taken into custody.

With their attorney and Mr. Simic's wife, the suspects were escorted to the U.S. divisional headquarters near Tuzla where they were handed over to tribunal representatives and flown on a North Atlantic Treaty Organization aircraft to The Hague.

The two men, accused of organizing a "campaign of terror," are charged with crimes against humanity. Mr. Simic also has been accused of violating the rules and customs of war during the "ethnic cleansing," or forcible removal, of Muslims and Croats when Serbian forces took over Bosanski Samac in April 1992.

Mr. Tadic, a former teacher and café owner, is accused of organizing the deportation of non-Serbian civilians. Mr. Simic, an economist, is charged with severely beating a Muslim, Muhamed Bicić, who was in custody.

The surrender Saturday, the first of Serbian war crimes suspects, was the result of more than a year of negotiations among tribunal officials and an attorney for Mr. Tadic and Mr. Simic. A third suspect, Simo Zaric, who was the leader of a Serbian territorial defense unit, was also to have surrendered.

"I hope this is the beginning of the end of the demonizing of the Serb people," Mr. Tadic said before leaving for the U.S. base. "This act is not against the Serb Republic. On the contrary, it will open some processes which will help our state and us."

The arrests came less than a week after Milorad Dodik, the Bosnian Serb prime minister, told reporters in Vienna that his own, Western-backed government would do everything it could to encourage suspects to surrender.

The surrender was seen as a step forward for the tribunal in its quest to try the more than 50 indicted war crimes suspects still at large in the countries that once formed Yugoslavia. But court officials worry that the case in Bosanski Samac may be a mixed blessing, and that, as in the case of three Bosnian Croats released in December, the tribunal may not have a strong enough case to prosecute.

A source close to the tribunal said that compared with the torture and murder charges against three other Bosanski Samac suspects, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Tadic and Mr. Simic were indicted. "If what is published in the indictment is all they have, these guys are going to walk," the source said.

BRIEFLY

Serbian Group Threatens Germans

BONN — A Serbian group calling itself "Black Hand" has threatened deadly attacks against German businessmen and diplomats in Yugoslavia, the Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

The ministry was confirming a report in the news magazine Focus that the threatening calls had been placed to the German Embassy in Belgrade and that the embassy had warned German nationals about them.

Germany was vilified by hard-line Serbs during the conflicts in neighboring Bosnia and Croatia, partly because of the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia in World War II and its support for a Nazi puppet state in Croatia. (AP)

A Lead in Attack On Shevardnadze

MOSCOW — A Chechen warlord who claims to have instigated the assassination attempt against President Eduard Shevardnadze of Georgia was summoned to the Chechen prosecutor's office Sunday for questioning, the Interfax and Itar-Tass news agencies reported.

According to the reports, a criminal investigation has been opened against a renegade field commander, Salman Radoyev, who last week claimed his faction was responsible for the attack Feb. 9 on Mr. Shevardnadze. (AP)

Cover-Up Excluded In Pedophilia Case

BRUSSELS — A year and a half after the arrest of Marc Dutroux on charges of pedophilia and kidnapping, a Belgian parliamentary report has concluded that there was no cover-up and that Mr. Dutroux was protected by the shortcomings of police and magistrates.

The report, to be presented Tuesday to the Chamber of Deputies, rejects the theory that Mr. Dutroux benefited from high-level protection. Mr. Dutroux is charged with kidnapping and detaining at least six Belgian girls from June 1995 to August 1996. Four of the girls were found dead. (AFP)

Crew's Map Did Not Show Ski Lift, Lawyer Says

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — An air navigation map produced by the U.S. Defense Department that was used by the crew of a Marine Corps jet that hit a ski lift in northern Italy, killing 20 people, does not show the ski lift, according to lawyers for the plane's crew.

They also said that information from a German-based NATO electronic surveillance plane showed that the aircraft had "maintained authorized altitudes and routes."

The ski lift was not on the map because its towers are not tall enough to merit inclusion, according to Defense Department officials in Washington.

The U.S. military has acknowledged that the plane, a Marine EA-6B Prowler, was flying below the approved altitude of 2,000 feet (610 meters) when it sheared the lift's cables on a training flight Feb. 3. The

lift stretches nearly 16,000 feet from the ski resort of Cavalese, where the accident occurred, to the top of Mount Cermis to the south.

Antonio Malattia, a lawyer for the pilot and his three crew members, said an American map used to brief the crew before the flight did not show the lift. The crew carried a copy of the map on their flight.

Mark Schultz of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, which produced the map, said towers need not be shown unless they reach approximately 100 feet. The lift's tower atop Mount Cermis is about 65 feet high, and an intermediate tower halfway up the mountain from Cavalese is about 46 feet.

Mr. Schultz, associate director for geospatial imagery at the agency, said the cable may be higher above the ground than the towers that support it because the cable crosses a valley. But he added that "without putting surveyors on the ground to look at

features like that, we would have no way of knowing what the height was."

The map, known as a tactical pilotage map, was updated in 1992, according to the head of the mapping agency, Rear Admiral Joseph Dantoo Jr.

Another map, called a joint operational graphic chart, produced according to specifications set by the Department of Defense and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was issued in 1996. It does not show the ski lift either.

Mr. Malattia could not say exactly which American maps the crew had used, or when they had been issued.

Members of the Italian Parliament were shown a map provided by the Italian military air traffic control center that approved the flight. It showed the plane's authorized course, and the ski lift was clearly marked.

But Beniamino Andreatta, the Italian defense minister, said the Italian

Air Force maps had apparently not been used. The accident would not have occurred, Mr. Andreatta told Parliament, "if our maps had been effectively distributed to our NATO allies."

When a pilot flies a low-altitude training mission, Admiral Dantoo said, "the first couple or three goes, he'd put a lot of gravity into it, fly higher than the minimum required, to really have a close look."

Investigators have said the flight that caused the accident was the first over Cavalese by the plane's Marine pilot, Captain Richard Asbury.

The Italian government says the plane, which returned safely to Aviano Air Base, east of Cavalese, flew off course and below authorized altitudes. American and Italian officials are investigating the case.

Mr. Malattia said he had been given the information about the surveillance plane by the crew's American military defense lawyers.

ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFLY

Aid Reaches Afghan Victims

RUSTAQ, Afghanistan — A helicopter ferried aid Sunday to remote mountain villages for the first time since last week's earthquake in northeastern Afghanistan, in which up to 5,000 people were killed.

Three helicopters carrying blankets, food and plastic sheeting arrived in the area and one immediately left for the remotest villages, which have been inaccessible by road.

Two of three helicopters belonged to the military alliance that controls the area and the third was chartered from neighboring Tajikistan by aid organizations. (AP)

U.S. Clerics Give List to Chinese

BEIJING — A delegation of visiting American clerics presented Chinese authorities with a list of religious detainees Sunday in an effort to determine their condition and the nature of the charges they face.

The three clerics, Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York, the Reverend Doo Argue, president of the National Association of Evangelicals, and Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Newark, New Jersey, presented their appeal for information to Ye Xiaowen, director of the religious affairs bureau of China's State Council.

Their meeting with Mr. Ye included a discussion on China's requirement that religious groups and places of

worship register with the government. The group was to travel on to the southern city of Nanjing. (AFP)

Malaysia Urges Action on Fires

KUALA LUMPUR — Fearing another Southeast Asian haze crisis, Malaysia called on Indonesia on Sunday to take immediate steps to douse fires raging out of control in its jungles.

The most recent fires have razed 3,000 hectares (7,400 acres) of Indonesia's dwindling forests in East Kalimantan province, according to the national news agency Bernama.

Immediate steps by Indonesia are necessary, said the chairman of Malaysia's National Disaster Management and Relief Committee, Mohammed Rahmat, speaking in Johor Bahru, 300 kilometers, (180 miles) south of here. (AP)

12 Die in Battle for Tamil Town

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels fought Sri Lankan troops trying to wrest control of a key northern town, killing at least 12 soldiers and wounding 40 others, military officials said Sunday.

The military drove back the Saturday night attack, which took place outside Mankulam town in the Mullaitivu district, 250 kilometers (155 miles) north of the capital, Colombo. Rebel casualties were not immediately known, said officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity. (AP)

China Vows to Punish Elephant Poachers

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

MENGYANG, China — The wild elephants that once roamed freely over southern China retreated long ago to the dense tropical rain forest that covers the mountains here near the borders with Burma and Laos.

The dwindling elephant population that survives has been ravaged in recent years by poachers eager for the animals' precious tusks, which sell for nearly \$10,000 a pair.

That is a big sum in an area where four of every five people live in farming households and the per-capita income is less than \$300 a year.

Elephants also destroy crops, angering farmers.

Now, after years of neglect, local officials say they are getting serious about protecting elephants and other wildlife, and vow they will punish poachers severely.

The elephant population has stabilized at more than 200, officials say, though the animals amble through a remote territory that straddles the border with Laos, making it difficult to count them.

In many parts of China, one of the costs of fast economic growth over the last decade has been damage to the environment and to wildlife.

In this rich rain forest, there are more than 600 species of terrestrial wildlife

and nearly 100 have been deemed worthy of state protection, including elephants.

Yet it is sometimes hard for the state to protect rare animals, especially when the officers of the state are guilty themselves.

Growing corruption, among police and army officers has led to a wide tolerance of any venture that makes money, and some take part in the killing of rare animals.

Perhaps the most shocking case of poaching occurred in 1994, when two hunters who were caught killing an elephant disclosed that they had been hired by a local police chief who agreed to pay them a few hundred dollars for tusks he planned to sell for thousands.

Rather than hurry the case, as often happens when a criminal has political influence with local Communist Party officials, the government here chose to make an example of it.

The poaching police chief was executed. "The only way to send a clear message is to give the harshest punishment possible," said Cha Ke, deputy governor of the Xishuangbanna district.

"The situation has improved since then," he said.

In 1995, Mr. Cha said, 17 people were arrested for poaching, and five were executed. In 1997, he said, only one poacher was executed.

Efforts by officials like Mr. Cha to

control poaching seem to stem in part from a growing sense of the importance of protecting rare animal and plant life.

Officials are mindful of how wild elephants help draw tourists, who are becoming a formidable source of revenue in the area: In 1997 nearly 2 million Chinese tourists visited the area, where the elephant has been made an official symbol, up from 400,000 in 1990.

A "wild elephant park" was even built here in Mengyang, with paths along a mountainside that allow travelers to look down at a spot by a stream where elephants often come to drink and bathe.

Yet with so many tourists, the elephants are less likely to appear during the day.

On a recent afternoon, with no elephants in sight, several groups of tourists had to settle for a performance by four captive elephants instead.

Hostility toward elephants among local farmers also has been a problem, and the government now compensates farmers when their crops are damaged by elephants.

"When the elephants dance, a few steps cause a lot of damage," said Cao Mengliang, the local forestry director. "By paying the farmers, we are encouraging them to leave the animals alone."

"We want to protect our elephants."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

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3 Wrestling surfaces
4 Writer Ephron
5 Chessman
6 Here, in Honduras
7 Alexander (Hall of Fame pitcher)
8 Surgery tool
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12 It makes the heart grow fonder

DOWN

13 The magic word
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Bus Explosion Kills 16 People In Central China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Sixteen people were killed and 30 were injured when a bus exploded near a bridge over the Yangtze River in Wuhan, a major industrial city in central China, state-run press organizations reported Sunday.

The official Xinhua press agency did not report the cause of the explosion, but said the police were investigating. A government spokesman and the police said the cause was not yet known.

The number of fatalities is likely to rise because some of those injured were in critical condition and not expected to survive, a Hong Kong-based rights group quoted an official at Tongji Hospital, where the injured people were taken, as saying. It did not identify the official.

The Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China also quoted a doctor at the hospital, whose name was not disclosed, as saying that the number of 16 deaths was not correct, but that the authorities would not allow the real number to be disclosed. The group said information from sources in Wuhan indicated that at least 30 people were killed.

The bus exploded approaching a bridge over the Yangtze in Hubei



The skeleton of the bus that blew up at the bridge over the Yangtze.

Province at 10:08 A.M. Saturday, Xinhua quoted the police as saying.

The report said the damage suggested that the explosion had been caused by a bomb. It quoted an unidentified source at the scene as saying the bus was gutted by fire after the explosion. Two taxis and three other buses were damaged, it said.

Chinese cities have been hit by several major explosions in the past year, prompting the police to step up efforts to prevent the sale and transport of explosives.

Separatists from the largely Muslim northwestern autonomous region of Xinjiang Uygur were suspected of carrying out several bombings in China last year.

In March last year a bomb that exploded on a bus in central Beijing wounded 10 people. A second bomb exploded outside a major shopping center but caused no casualties. Both incidents are still under investigation, with groups of disgruntled workers or Uygur separatists remaining the main suspects.

According to a source, the bomb did not go off according to plan but exploded before the bus crossed the bridge.

The bridge is the city's largest and links the major districts of Wuchang and Hanyang. Completed in 1957, it is considered among communist China's first and greatest engineering achievements. (AP, AFP)

السلامة العامة

BRIEFLY

Serbian Group Threatens German

BOON — A Serbian group threatening deadly attacks against German businessmen and diplomats in Yugoslavia, the Foreign Ministry said Sunday. The ministry was confirmed by the news magazine that the threatening calls had been placed to the German Embassy in Belgrade and that the embassy warned German nationals of them. Germany was vilified by the line Serbs during the conflict, neighboring Bosnia and Herzegovina, partly because of the NATO mission of Yugoslavia in World War II and its support for a Nazi state in Croatia.

A Lead in Attack On Sherardnada

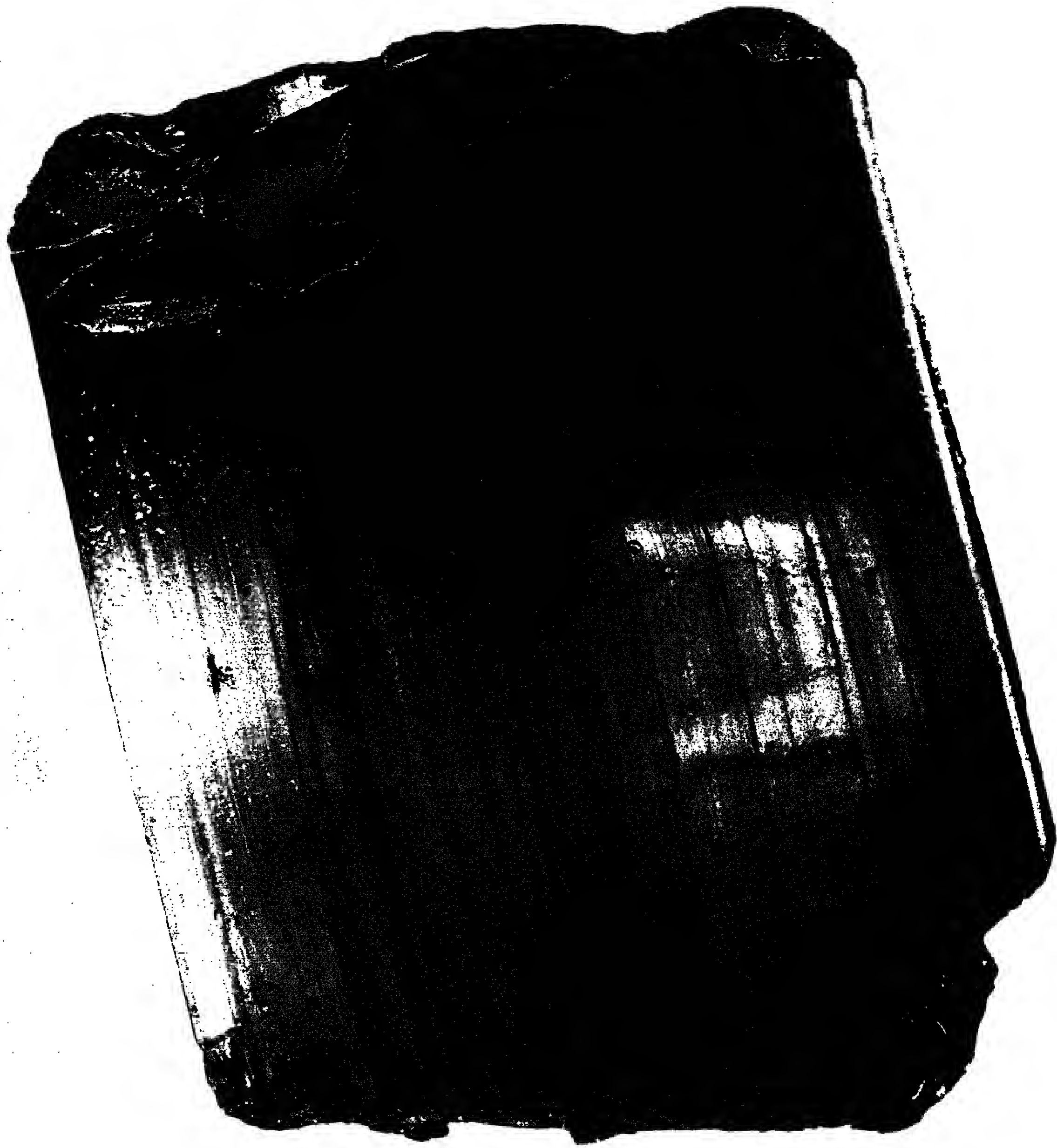
MOSCOW — A Chechen leader who claims to have made the assassination attempt on President Eduard Shevardnadze was summoned to Chechnya prosecutor's office today for questioning, the Inter-Tass news agency reports. According to the reports, an investigation has been opened against a tenebrous field commander, Sauman Ruchayev, who later claimed his reaction was a response to the attack Feb. 9 on Shevardnadze.

Cover-Up Exclude In Pedophilia Case

BRUSSELS — A Belgian judge has excluded the possibility of a cover-up in the case of a Belgian politician accused of pedophilia. The judge said that the evidence was sufficient to proceed with the case and that the politician's status as a member of parliament did not exempt him from prosecution.

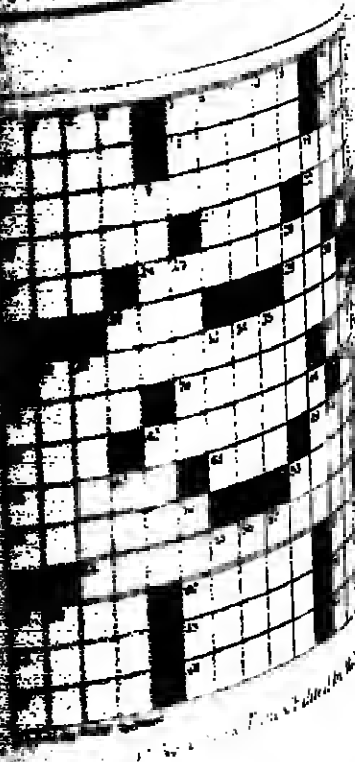
Elephant Poacher

Elephant poaching continues to be a major threat to the survival of the African elephant. Poachers are driven by the high demand for ivory in the illegal market. Conservationists are working to protect the elephants by patrolling the forests and educating the local communities about the importance of the elephants. The poaching of elephants is not only a threat to the species but also to the ecosystems they inhabit.



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Scenario

By John M. Winter

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By Barry James

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INTERNATIONAL

Scenario for Attack on Iraq Underlines Desire to Limit Civilian Casualties

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first explosions would come after 3 A.M. in Baghdad, when lookouts are at their drowsiest, with ship-launched cruise missiles shattering one of Saddam Hussein's palaces or the headquarters of one of his internal security agencies.

Within minutes, dusty black F-117 fighters would arrive from Kuwait, cloaked from radar detection and invisible against a moonless sky. Bearing 2,000-pound (900-kilogram) laser-guided penetration bombs, the planes would aim for chemical and biological

weapons sites or air-defense centers. In choreographed sequence, they would be followed by EA-6B and FA-18 jets launched from aircraft carriers in the Gulf and carrying missiles to destroy Iraqi radar operators who flip their equipment to "on."

The timing and targets of any U.S. air strike on Iraq, which the Clinton administration has said will begin in weeks without a diplomatic breakthrough, are secret and still under debate. But an examination of the U.S. weaponry on hand in the Gulf region and interviews with military officials, retired officers and military experts, make it possible to sketch out how an attack is likely to

unfold and what sites could be hit. Collectively, they describe a campaign that would involve up to 300 daily bombing runs against a wide range of targets and last two to five days.

A U.S. general privately told senators in a briefing last week that he estimated that 1,500 Iraqi civilians and soldiers would be killed, along with a handful of U.S. pilots.

Behind these calculations, however, are debates under way in planning offices in the Pentagon and in Riyadh about which targets to strike and which to avoid. The debates' outcome will determine not only life and death for many Iraqis but also the future of U.S.

leverage on President Saddam.

U.S. military planners are struggling to reconcile an overwhelming military advantage with a set of imposed limits. They include the aims of the Clinton administration's policy and a consuming desire to avoid killing Iraqi civilians or exposing U.S. pilots to unnecessary risk, military officials and outside experts say.

According to a variety of accounts, the first night's attack probably would resemble the one that inaugurated Desert Storm at 3 A.M. in Baghdad on Jan. 18, 1991.

This time U.S. commanders would have about 300 warplanes, one-tenth the armada of seven years ago. But the at-

tack probably will look at the start much like the 1991 effort. Some military analysts said U.S. bombing planners are likely to "front load" attacks on their highest-priority targets in the first night out of concern that civilian deaths and the resulting diplomatic pressure might prompt the Clinton administration to scale back the operation's later phases.

There are some obvious differences from the military force of seven years ago. In contrast to the 500,000 ground troops involved in Desert Storm, commanders today say they have ruled out even a small Special Forces operation on the ground in Iraq. The 7,000 U.S. ground troops in the region are des-

ignated to defend Kuwait in case of Iraqi attack and for pilot search-and-rescue operations.

Unlike the broad coalition of international forces in 1991, the U.S. military would be joined this time only by Britain, which has an aircraft carrier in the Gulf.

In part because Saudi Arabia has denied use of its airfields for U.S. combat flights — unlike in Desert Storm — this time Navy FA-18s and F-14s flying off the Independence and the George Washington in the Gulf will do most of the bombing. Naval aircraft, which played a relatively minor role in the Gulf War, have significantly greater air-to-ground firepower than they did in 1991.

Overall, the U.S. military has larger stocks today of "smart" and "precision-guided" munitions. In the Gulf War, less than 15 percent of the bombs dropped were of this type; this time it may be well over half. Navy officials assert that their new, more accurate Tomahawk cruise missiles can be given target instructions in minutes aboard ship, rather than in hours, as in 1991. The missiles now are equipped with satellite guidance systems, which supposedly make them more accurate, less prone to confusion by clouds and smoke, and able to travel greater distances.

Whenever possible, planners are relying on "stealthy" or radar-evading jets, and "standoff" missiles shot from afar and delivered to their targets using high-tech lasers, satellite-positioning technology and guidance systems employing television cameras in nose cones. Part of the incentive for using such weapons is to minimize casualties to pilots and civilians.

But nobody is promising a bloodless exercise. General Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking to reporters Friday, seemed to be preparing the American public for Iraqi civilian deaths as he returned repeatedly to a single theme: "We have no quarrel with the Iraqi people and we're going to great lengths to ensure we hit only what we intend to hit." But, he added, "war is a dirty thing."

Pentagon officials want no repetition of an event that occurred seven years ago when F-117 fighters dropped a pair of 2,000-pound laser-guided bombs onto the underground Al Firdos bunker in southwest Baghdad. CIA analysts had concluded, apparently correctly, that it was an intelligence compound. But they had not spotted the families who slept there each night.

Two hundred and four bodies were pulled from the burning rubble before television cameras, and U.S. commanders all but ended their bombing campaign of Baghdad that very day.

The U.S. war planners' predicament is illustrated in their plans to bomb chemical and biological sites. Since October, when United Nations inspectors were barred from visiting Iraqi facilities suspected of housing components for weapons of mass destruction, U.S. intelligence analysts have said that they do not know the whereabouts of the chemicals, equipment, computers or files used to make the weapons.

These components most likely have been spirited away to laboratories, factories, schools and hospitals throughout Iraq that are also used as temporary weapons-making and storage sites, U.S. intelligence officials say. If their locations are confirmed, these are among the highest priority targets. But senior commanders say they are weighing evidence about the presence of weapons materials against the likelihood of harming civilians in a strike.

General Shelton spoke of the ease with which Iraqi technicians can transform a hospital, a veterans clinic or a fertilizer plant into a facility for making an anthrax or mustard gas weapon.

"You can convert one of them quickly and resume making chemical or biological weapons," General Shelton said. "One day he's making fertilizer, the next day chemical [weapons] and the next day fertilizer. We're not going to bomb hospitals, for sure."

"I didn't say we can eliminate 'Iraqi weapons of mass destruction,' he added. "We can't."

An air force officer who specializes in bomb-targeting said that air war planners were struggling with the risks in bombing each of the dozens of chemical and biological targets on their lists that are also breweries, food warehouses, and pharmaceutical and pesticide plants, plus sites handling other civilian products.

"You have to be very careful you don't suffer propaganda defeats" by hitting a "dual-use" location that would appear on television to be a purely civilian location, the targeter said. "It's a huge problem. A lot of it will be un-touchable."

In any case, U.S. commanders said that they had not yet developed weapons that reliably destroy chemical or biological plants without releasing toxins into the atmosphere. The air force is experimenting with incendiary bombs that burn the poisons and the navy is developing a weapon that would collapse, bury and seal bunkers.

U.S. military commanders also are known to be grappling with the possibility that Mr. Saddam, predicting which facilities U.S. jets will bomb, will place civilians in targets to discourage attack or create martyrs. In the past he has moved prisoners and some families into military compounds and some of his presidential palaces.

To accomplish President Bill Clinton's stated aim of "substantially" reducing or delaying Iraq's ability to make weapons of mass destruction, U.S. bombs will be targeted not only at biological and chemical weapons plants, but also at sites providing ingredients or machinery for them. Administration officials also have said that an attack is designed to force Mr. Saddam to readmit U.S. weapons inspectors and to degrade Iraq's ability to threaten its neighbors.

Underground Saddam
With Threat of Attack, Iraqi Leader Reverts To Intricate Pattern of Clandestine MovementBy Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The man who has led Iraq since 1968 — through two wars, years of oil plenty and years of dire crises — does not sleep in the same place two nights in a row these days, his former associates say.

He sometimes sends out convoys of cars as decoys while he takes the wheel of another car himself, dressed in Bedouin garb and in the company of a bodyguard or two from the Special Guards, his security detail. They show up at the doors of ordinary households to announce: "You have a guest tonight."

In anticipation of an American air attack, Saddam Hussein has reverted to the pattern of surreptitious moves that he adopted during the Gulf War.

The former associates — several senior officials who worked for him and met with him, Arab cabinet ministers who have visited him recently and Arab intelligence officers monitoring Iraq — all agreed in interviews last week that as Iraq prepares for the possibility of a military strike by the United States and its allies, the nation's supreme goal is to make sure Mr. Saddam survives.

And his survival seems nearly certain unless there is a plan to land troops to find and kill him, some Arab officials say.

"I saw what happened during the strikes of 1990 and 1991," a former senior Iraqi official said. "You couldn't find Saddam. No one knew where he was — not the members of the Revolutionary Council, not the cabinet ministers. Only a handful of people did, and they were not accessible."

He spent nights among people in the most ordinary neighborhoods. You never knew until there was a knock on the door with someone announcing a special guest. The following morning he was gone as fast as he came. He spent nights in tents in the desert, in farms. One night I saw him in a trailer to which I was summoned in a minivan with curtains drawn and a warning not to look out the window."

A senior Arab official who has met with him in the last two weeks said precautions around the Iraqi leader have reached "paranoid" proportions.

He said a letter that he was to have delivered in person to Mr. Saddam was taken by an assistant to be photocopied. Others said Mr. Saddam has long avoided touching envelopes on the chance that they may be poisoned.

The Arab official who saw Mr. Saddam said people immediately around the

president are "forbidden under pain of death" to disclose his whereabouts, even to his closest associates like Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz or family members. Those who wish to see him are allowed only to convey their requests. Mr. Saddam decides if and where a meeting may take place.

Part of the reason for the caution is reflected in a remark by a senior Saudi intelligence official who insisted on anonymity: "If an American attack guarantees Saddam will be killed, we would be the first to support it. Anything less would be pointless. It would only kill Iraqis and make him more vengeful."

In other conversations, former Iraqi officials discounted the importance of targets the United States has mentioned. They disagreed with the U.S. assessment that the 60,000 to 75,000 Republican Guards remain the heart of the president's power base.

"The Republican Guards are finished since the Gulf War," said a senior Iraqi businessman who lives here and maintains close ties to the Iraqi regime. "They have long been replaced with the Special Guards, put together over the past five years from the clans, tribes and family" of Mr. Saddam.

He added that the Special Guards number more than 10,000 and are entirely devoted to the defense of Mr. Saddam and his family.

Arab officials say Republican Guard units have been dispersed across the country and placed in schools and public buildings, among other places.

Factories, vulnerable to attack, have been dismantled as Iraq strives to protect its industrial base, a lesson learned in the Gulf War, they added.

But the widespread conviction among those interviewed was that the allies would be careful not to hit bridges and factories in order to avoid the impression of punishing the Iraqi people, and to avoid arousing Arab public opinion, which has objected to any new attacks against Iraq.

In a typical comment, Bassem Sakjha, a columnist for the Amman newspaper Al-Dustur, discussing the idea of a U.S. assault on Iraq and its possible connection to the sex scandals in Washington, said: "In Baghdad, Amman, Jerusalem, Riyadh, Doha and Kuwait, people are rushing to store food and fuel. But Americans are rushing to buy beer, popcorn, wine and cheese at the start of the show. The movie is about to begin. Violence, sex and excitement for them. For us, more Arab blood about to be spilled."



A UN technical team led by Steffen de Mistura, center, arriving at an airbase west of Baghdad on Sunday.

NATO Candidates Eager to Help on Iraq

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — With the exception of Britain, few U.S. allies appear as ready to help in U.S.-led military strikes against Iraq as the three who are waiting to join the West's main military alliance.

Polish government ministers who for years have lobbied for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are openly talking about how many and what kinds of troops they could send to the Gulf. In the Czech Republic, one newspaper called Iraqi policy a test of Czech mettle.

In Hungary, Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs returned from Washington and called on Parliament to fall in line — if diplomatic efforts fail — with what the United States wants: to open Hungarian airspace and military airports to U.S. warplanes in the event of military action against Iraq.

Mr. Kovacs and his counterparts from Poland and the Czech Republic were in Washington to seek support in the Senate, which must approve agreements granting them membership in NATO. "It's a funny situation," said Ferenc

Gazdag, director of the Institute for Strategic and Defense Studies at the Hungarian Military University. "We're not yet in NATO, but we have to behave as if we are already in NATO."

"Surely this small country has to do something," Mr. Gazdag added. "It has to prove its capacity. It has to demonstrate its intentions. It has to show — and help explain to its public — that NATO means having rights and obligations."

The three former Communist countries turned NATO aspirants — who have hundreds of troops participating in peace efforts in Bosnia — also were allies in the last U.S. battle with Iraq, the 1991 Gulf War. About 270 Czech soldiers, some of the best chemical-detection specialists in the world, patrolled the northern Saudi Arabian desert. Hungary opened its airfields and sent a small medical unit. Poland sailed two hospital ships to the region with hundreds of medical personnel.

Poland, the largest and most eager NATO aspirant in Eastern Europe, also aided the allied war effort through covert operations. Its construction workers, who had worked on many buildings in Iraq, provided the United States with detailed maps of Baghdad and infor-

mation about military installations. And in a daring escape, Polish intelligence agents smuggled six U.S. intelligence officers out of Iraq in 1990, driving them to Turkey.

Deputy Foreign Minister Radek Sikorski said last week that Poland had 120 to 150 chemical-weapons specialists ready to help if military strikes against Iraq were ordered.

"You recognize friends when they're in need," Mr. Sikorski said. "At such a crucial time, we have to show resolve, that we can be security providers, not just security consumers."

In the Czech Republic, Petr Necas, chairman of the defense committee in the lower house of Parliament, said he expected that the country would again supply personnel with knowledge of chemical weapons, even though some soldiers from the 1991 war have reported health problems that could have been caused by exposure to chemical weapons.

"I would say there still will be strong support," Mr. Necas said. The Czech government concluded a study last summer in which it found no direct evidence of health problems linked to chemical weapons.

IRAQ:
A Burst of Activity

Continued from Page 1

fettered access to weapons sites by UN inspectors. Mr. Richardson got no guarantees that China would not vote against the United States or would abstain in Security Council votes on the issue, a U.S. official told reporters, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Nevertheless, Mr. Richardson told reporters in Beijing: "I believe this trip has been an investment in future Chinese actions" in the Security Council. The results of the talks Saturday should be "closer consultation, better understanding and less criticism," Mr. Richardson said.

Samuel Berger, the U.S. national security adviser, issued a blunt warning that if diplomacy failed, U.S. forces would hit Iraq repeatedly to cripple any residual capacity to rebuild its arsenal of chemical and biological weapons.

"We would make that very clear — that we will do what we can at this point as far as diminishing his capacity," he said on NBC. "But we would make it clear that if we have evidence he is rebuilding, we would act again."

The United States sent an additional six F-117A Stealth bombers to an unnamed destination near the Gulf as part of its military buildup.

A spokesman for the 49th Fighter Wing at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico said the radar-evading bombers left the base Sunday.

In London, Defense Minister George Robertson gave a cautious welcome to the idea of a mediation trip to Iraq by Secretary-General Annan. He told BBC television a trip by the UN chief "may well be a step in the right direction" if it was fully backed by the Security Council.

The Russian ambassador to Syria said, meanwhile, that Baghdad was showing flexibility as Moscow pursued efforts to avoid a military strike.

"According to information I have, I believe there is Iraqi flexibility and there are indications of this flexibility," Viktor Gogitidze said at a news conference in Damascus, adding that he believed a visit by Mr. Annan to Baghdad would help defuse the crisis. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

EU Fails in Bid to Clear Israeli Blockade on Aid to Palestinians

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, returned empty-handed this weekend after failing to persuade the Israeli government to open up economic opportunities for the Palestinians.

The European Union, of which the commission is the executive arm, is considering whether to continue its aid to the Palestinian Authority.

The aid, \$1.8 billion since 1994, is intended to build infrastructure and foment economic development. But because of the Israeli blockade of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Palestinian economy is at a virtual standstill, with falling investment and rising unemployment.

As a result, much of the European aid is swallowed up in the running costs of the authority, including paying the wages of public servants.

Mr. Santer said the Israeli prime minister, Ben-

jamin Netanyahu, warned him that if the aid is cut, "it will be the Palestinians who suffer, not us."

Mr. Santer said he had told the Israelis that the situation would become explosive unless the Middle East peace process is resumed and the Palestinians are allowed to trade freely with the outside world.

He visited the Gaza Strip airport, built at a cost of \$65 million entirely from funds supplied by the EU and member states, but never opened because of the blockade.

"Everything is in place, everything," Mr. Santer said. But he added that the Israelis kept coming up with fresh reasons for keeping the airport closed. To add insult to injury, he said, Israel was making the Palestinians — and, therefore, ultimately the Europeans — pay storage fees for German-supplied electronic equipment destined for the airport.

Plans to build a seaport for the Gaza Strip, another European project, were likewise at a standstill, he said.

Israel closed off the Palestinian areas after a spate

of suicide bomb attacks, saying it had to safeguard itself by excluding Arab workers.

"They demand more security, but they do not allow the Palestinians to increase the number of their security forces," Mr. Santer said.

He acknowledged that the EU was "totally powerless" to change Israeli policy, but he added that even the United States had difficulty in influencing Mr. Netanyahu.

"The more you put pressure on them, the more they are reconfirmed in their views," Mr. Santer said.

He added that the EU had no means of putting economic pressure on Tel Aviv, other than to call into a question an operation by which the Israelis take advantage of their bilateral trade agreement with Europe to re-export Brazilian oranges to the EU under their own brands. Otherwise, the EU has a trade surplus with Israel.

In any event, Mr. Santer said he had never considered imposing economic sanctions on Israel.

CLINTON:
Friend's Revelations

Continued from Page 1

grand jury in Washington on Thursday by prosecutors from the office of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr.

Ms. Erbland's statements, taken together with those of two other confidantes of Ms. Lewinsky's interviewed by investigators, provide Mr. Starr with a growing body of testimony that the president and Ms. Lewinsky had an intimate relationship. Moreover, the testimony by Ms. Lewinsky's friends and colleagues could add pressure on Ms. Lewinsky to reach an agreement with prosecutors.

Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky have denied under oath, in the sexual-misconduct lawsuit brought by Paula Jones, that they had a sexual relationship.

The White House and prosecutors from Mr. Starr's office declined to discuss Ms. Erbland's statements to investigators.

Reached at her home in Sherman Oaks, California, Ms. Erbland declined to comment.

Lewinsky E-Mail Said to Name Clinton

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Monica Lewinsky sent Linda Tripp electronic mail in which the former White House intern supposedly talked about having an affair with President Bill Clinton, Newsweek magazine has reported.

In the messages last year, Ms. Lewinsky referred to two neckties that she said she gave Mr. Clinton as gifts and griped that the "Big Creep didn't even try to call me on V-Day," Valentine's Day, the magazine said in its issue going on sale Monday.

But Ms. Lewinsky's lawyer, William Ginsburg, said in a television interview Sunday that he had no knowledge of the e-mail and that he doubted his client was responsible for writing the messages.

Mr. Ginsburg also said Sunday that no date has been set for Ms. Lewinsky to appear before a grand jury. He said that her mother, Marcia Lewis, remains under the care of a doctor following two days of grand jury testimony last week before a team of prosecutors from the office of the Whitewater prosecutor,

Kenneth Starr. Mr. Clinton has vehemently denied allegations, during the investigation by Mr. Starr, that he had an affair with Ms. Lewinsky and told her to lie about it.

Newsweek said that Ms. Tripp had given Mr. Starr the e-mails and that he was studying them as "potentially important" evidence. Investigators have also taken the two women's computers for further examination.

In one of the four messages that Newsweek said it obtained from sources with access to Ms. Lewinsky's e-mail, the writer hoped that "the creep will call and say 'Thank you for my love note. I love you. Will you run away with me?'"

She was apparently referring to a personal advertisement she placed in the Washington Post last year around Valentine's Day addressed to "Handsome," Newsweek said.

In a note in March 1997 to Ms. Tripp, Ms. Lewinsky said she had sent a tie to Mr. Clinton and suggested that his secretary, Betty Currie, would deliver it to him. Newsweek quoted other sources as

saying that Ms. Lewinsky said Mrs. Currie would leave gifts for the president under his desk in the Oval Office of the White House.

While media reports have said that Mrs. Currie recently retrieved gifts that Mr. Clinton gave Ms. Lewinsky, Time reported that Ms. Lewinsky herself sent them by courier to the White House with the instructions: "Keep these for me. I'll get them back some day."

Meanwhile, the Justice and Treasury departments have reached an agreement with Mr. Starr to allow limited grand jury testimony by a retired Secret Service officer who has said he saw Ms. Lewinsky visit the president in the Oval Office.

Under the agreement, Mr. Starr "will ensure that protective techniques and procedures of the Secret Service are not disclosed," according to an announcement by the Treasury Department, which oversees the Secret Service, and the Justice Department, which in effect serves as the Treasury's lawyer.

(Reuters, AFP, WP)

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Russia and Iraq

Russian officials seem to be having the time of their lives attacking President Bill Clinton's Iraq policy. Russia's defense minister ambushed Defense Secretary William Cohen with a televised critique before their meeting in Moscow on Thursday. President Boris Yeltsin has raised the specter of World War III. A government newspaper has published speculation that the U.S. military wants to attack Iraq in order to try out new weapons.

Mr. Yeltsin and his government of course are entitled to views of their own, but they cannot wage this kind of campaign at no long-term cost to their standing in the world. It is true that Russia's ability to influence events remains small. Its military is demoralized, its government impoverished and its political influence minimal in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. This weakness is offered sometimes as a reassurance (it doesn't matter what they say) and sometimes as an excuse (they're just nostalgic for their days as a great power, yearning to be taken seriously). But Russia remains well-armed enough for this explanation not to be reassuring, and as for being taken seriously, its behavior is self-defeating.

It also can be argued that Russia's objections to the use of force in Iraq are no different from those of French officials, and yet there is no danger of a U.S. rupture with France. That is true to an extent. In fact, the unwillingness of France, Russia and others to stand firmly against Saddam is in some measure a cause of the current crisis. These nations have a right to argue for diplomacy before force, but they also have a responsibility to support other means if, due to Saddam's intransigence, diplomacy fails.

That is as true for Japan or France as it is for Russia. Yet there is no question that Russia's current stance is more troubling. This is partly because of its bombast; partly because France has acknowledged that force may even-

ually have to be considered; and most of all because Americans have no doubt about where France, fundamentally, stands in the world: committed to democracy, to its alliance with like-minded powers, to the West and Western values. Russia has yet to make such a fundamental choice.

In his years as president, Mr. Yeltsin, at some political cost, has stood mostly with the West when it counted, not with regimes like Saddam Hussein's that aim at instability. If he stays with Iraq in this crisis, he will have taken a major step in the wrong direction.

Reports of Russian material support for nuclear programs in Iran and chemical and biological weapons development in Iraq heighten American suspicion. Mr. Yeltsin and his government deny some of these reports and blame others on their inability to control rogue elements within industry and the military. Without evidence of serious efforts to impose controls, such excuses are of limited value.

Russia is different, finally, because it is the object of U.S. generosity. Russians, counting only bilateral programs, like to complain about the miserliness of U.S. aid. But through multilateral debt relief and IMF loans, U.S. taxpayers have forwarded billions of dollars to the new Russia. This aid remains, in theory, as much in the U.S. interest as always. Russia's transition from the start was bound to be long and winding, and Russia and the United States are not destined, by history or geography, to be enemies. It makes sense, now as ever, to promote nuclear safety, disarmament, democracy, a free press.

But the fact is that Russia cannot forever have things both ways. Already it has few friends in Congress. If it continues to grandstand on Iraq, it will jeopardize its standing not only with U.S. legislators but with investors as well. In that scenario, Russia emerges the biggest loser.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Riady Mystery

In the annals of influence-peddling, two fateful meetings on Sept. 13, 1995, stand out. That morning, James Riady, who runs his family's multimillion-dollar conglomerate in Indonesia, met Donald Fowler, then Democratic Party chairman, to press for the hiring of a former employee, John Huang, as a fund-raiser. That afternoon, Mr. Riady made the same pitch to Bill Clinton at the White House. President Clinton later directed two aides to get the job done. Mr. Huang was hired. He then went on to harvest huge sums of illegal contributions for the Democrats, helping produce the biggest political fundraising scandals in a generation.

His rise and fall, recounted in a report prepared by Senator Fred Thompson's staff of investigators, is a story of a system careering out of control, inviting abuse and possibly jeopardizing national security. The committee's narrative, buried in 1,500 pages of documents, has been summarized in news stories. But it is so full of fascinating details and provocative implications that there is a danger that individual yarns of campaign sleaze will slide by with inadequate attention.

Many of the report's conclusions remain unproved. But it contains important leads that cry out for more investigation and for laws to prevent such corruption from recurring.

As the report points out, Mr. Huang fell into the Clinton orbit as the American representative of the Riady family, which had acquired a bank in Little Rock in the 1980s. He raised money for the Democrats in 1992 and was awarded with a minor appointment in the Commerce Department. From there, he obtained a security clearance and received dozens of classified briefings on China or other sensitive issues of importance to the Riadys. The briefings occurred even though his work in the department had nothing to do with policy matters.

The committee has produced evidence of his continuing faxes, exchanges of packages and other contacts with the Riady organization while he was at the department, often around the time of his intelligence briefings.

All of which happened before the auspicious day in 1995 when the Riady family made its move to get Mr. Huang transferred to the Democratic Party to become even more involved in fund-raising. Mr. Clinton appears to have agreed that Mr. Huang would be successful at pulling in money. The report, however, makes clear that people

around Mr. Clinton knew that Mr. Huang had questionable qualifications for his government and political jobs. At Commerce, he was "walled off" from policy issues, and at the Democratic National Committee he was required to submit to a training program to avoid improprieties. The training did little good. Of the \$3.4 million he ended up raising, nearly half had to be returned. The report alleges that the Riadys have a business relationship with a Chinese government entity involved in intelligence gathering, but Mr. Huang has invoked his Fifth Amendment rights and over answered questions about the possibility of Chinese government spying or political meddling through the Riady businesses. What is known is that the Riadys kept pushing their Clinton friends to place Mr. Huang in strategic locations in the administration and the campaign.

It is obvious that people who should have been on the lookout for corruption were instead looking the other way. The Democrats were desperate to raise money to match the Republicans, but they allowed the system to break down, inviting exploitation by foreigners and others with interests to advance.

The Thompson committee report is both a reminder of the need for more serious investigation and a warning about an approaching opportunity to change the system before the next cycle. In a few weeks, the Senate will take up the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform legislation. President Clinton and the Democrats are for it. Republican Senate leader Trent Lott is out, raising the prospect that the party that produced this valuable record of campaign abuses will kill the chance to end those abuses.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Dilemma for Beijing

In 1989, Deng Xiaoping saw other Communist regimes collapsing like dominoes and concluded that China's Communists needed to press on with reform, not hold back. Zhu Rongji's dilemma is different. The needs of China's economy are now outgrowing the Communist Party's ability to deliver. The coming, modernizing revolution is thus one the party will seek to duck at China's peril.

—THE ECONOMIST (London).

Letting the United States and Britain Go It Alone

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — The response of Europe's Big Three to America's proposed use of military force in Iraq is "Yes" (Britain), "No" (France) and "Go to it, we'll be cheering from the sidelines" (Germany).

Why the split? One reason is "Made in the USA." The French have seen the signals coming out of Washington, as have many other Europeans.

It isn't just that Bill Clinton has been weakened by Zippergate. Many can read the subtext of wretchedness that accompanies the stately rhetoric of the "last remaining superpower."

There is a feeling that Mr. Clinton would rather not bomb, that he would be only too happy to see Saddam Hussein step back from the brink.

This hesitancy — and Washington's reluctance to call in its chits — is what allows distinctive national interests to come to the fore. Take the French, and assume that those F-117s and Tomahawk cruise missiles go into action — "bunker busters," self-guiding submunitions and all.

The French evidently surmise that there will be an uproar in the streets of Arab, complete with lots of burning of Uncle Sam effigies. And that CNN will diligently broadcast the images of dead children and destroyed shelters all around the world, 24 hours a day.

And if you think in realpolitik terms, there are some nifty French gains to be culled from the aftermath.

First, by standing up to American "imperialism," France, would-be conqueror of Egypt in the 1956 Suez War, would bank the accolades of the Arab world. Not bad, when you consider that France has always tried to regain a foothold in the Levant — where the United States has called the shots for three decades.

Second, French neutrality with an anti-American edge would pile up a good number of IOUs in Baghdad, and these will come in handy when the sanctions are either lifted or broken for good. Look for French oil companies, like Elf, to get the first concessions. Indeed, France's efforts over the years to get the embargo loosened may be directly tied to its quest for a strategic position in the Gulf's oil fields.

Much the same goes for the Russians, whose president, Boris Yeltsin, in a hazy outburst, has invoked the specter of "World War III" if the United States hits Iraq. In part, this reflects sheer frustration about the empire's impotence. But there is a dollop of good old realpolitik here, too.

The Russians would dearly like to see an end to Saddam-bashing and the sanctions because they might then be able to collect the billions that Iraq owes them for arms deliveries in the 1980s.

How about the Germans, neatly suspended between France and Britain? There is continuity here, even after reunification and the end of the Cold War. As in the old days, Germany will not refuse a call from Washington when the chips are down, regardless of French-German friendship and European integration. Nor, presumably, will Italy.

In Germany's case, there may also be a guilty conscience at work, as German firms have always been fingered as key suppliers for Iraq's chemical and biological weapons program.

Just last week, in an interview with the German news magazine Spiegel, the former head of Iraqi military intelligence, Wafik Samarra, claimed that his embassy in Bonn was the European purchasing hub for "materials and know-how." Did the German authorities know? "They closed both eyes," alleges the defector.

In the end, nobody but perhaps the French will dare cross the United States. Most European allies will simply get out of the way and wish the United States Godspeed. Which isn't necessarily bad.

Napoleon once said "Let me have to fight against coalitions," meaning that the strong do better on their own. Coalitions demand consensus, tending toward the lowest common denominator, as was the case in 1991 when the Arabs (in particular the Saudis) stopped Norman Schwarzkopf from going all the way to Baghdad.

So Napoleon had a point. If the United States and Britain achieve their goals, if they hit what needs to be destroyed, if Saddam Hussein tucks tail and lets the UN inspectors come back, then all's well that ends well.

The French will have miscalculated, and blustery Boris Yeltsin will have been sobered up. The Arabs in the street will burn American flags, but their masters will be quietly assessing how long Saddam Hussein will need to rebuild his military capability. And the rest of the world, seeing how America has done its dirty work, will count its blessings. Nobody is looking forward to an anthrax "Made in Iraq."

The writer is editorial page editor of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and an associate of Harvard's Olin Institute for Strategic Studies. This comment has been adapted from a longer article in *The Washington Post*.

Why Sustained Bombing of Iraq Could Make Things Worse

By Ghassan Salame

PARIS — The more one thinks about the U.S. government's stated rationale for bombing Iraq, the less convincing it seems.

Is the objective to defeat a dangerous dictatorship? But how does launching smart bombs from afar bring about a democracy? Why would bombing Baghdad produce a government that respects human rights or a society that obeys the rule of law?

And how many stories will be necessary to find and kill Saddam Hussein and rouse the population against the regime?

I see a different outcome of sustained bombing: a weakened Iraq even more vulnerable to interference — by neighbors frightened at the prospect of lawlessness in Iraq, or who take advantage of the chaos to extend their influence.

Weapons of mass destruction? At least six Middle Eastern countries have built chemical and/or biological weapons. Israel went nuclear years ago. And seven Middle Eastern nations have been improving their ballistic missiles.

Fear for Israel? But Saddam Hussein is not threatening that country and probably no longer has the means to do so.

The only explanation I can find for American relentless bombing against Iraq is frustration with dwindling U.S. credibility in the Middle East.

Certainly the past few months have been full of setbacks for the United States. It has failed to keep humanitarian concerns about the health of Iraqi citizens, particularly children, from spreading among governments and international organizations; failed to prevent the thawing of Iraq's relations with most of its neighbors; failed to prevent the return of European diplomats and businesses to Iraq; failed to impose harsher sanctions on Libya; failed to persuade several pro-Western Arab countries to attend a U.S.-sponsored economic conference in Qatar just a month before representatives from 55 Islamic countries showed up for a meeting in

Tehran of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Above all, and largely the cause of the other setbacks, it has failed to move the Arab-Israeli peace process forward. The Clinton administration cannot sustain an aimless war process in the Gulf while it is utterly unable to revive the peace process in the Levant.

The United States needs to reorder its objectives and clearly state that achieving Iraq's disarmament (the original goal of UN Resolution 687, part of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War) is the only goal at stake here.

At the same time, the United States should halt any attempts to destabilize the Iraqi regime and should seek to ease the UN sanctions, which are punishing the most vulnerable sectors of Iraqi society rather than the regime itself.

Sanctions do not stir a country to rebel against its leaders. They seem to have unified Iraqis of all persuasions and galvanized support for the gov-

ernment's rejection of the open-ended nature of the sanctions.

Hence, the United States must pursue other means for disarming Iraq. One model is the talks that ended the 1994 confrontation over North Korea's nuclear program. A permanent monitoring committee in Baghdad, drawn from pro-Western Arab countries, is a possibility that should be explored.

Meanwhile, the UN secretary-general should assume direct supervision over the inspection commission. That would restore credibility to a process tainted by the inspection teams' unbalanced composition and by America's evident use of the UN umbrella to further its own objectives.

To be effective, any disarmament policy has to be regional, because Iraq is rightly thinking about how it could defend itself against neighbors who have substantially increased their military power since the Gulf War. Singling out Iraq for unilateral disarmament in the Middle East is a recipe for disaster.

It would push any Iraqi leader to be obsessed with rearmament, much the way Germany was after the Versailles Treaty that ended World War I.

Regional stability is threatened just as much by a too weak Iraq as it is by a too strong one.

Turkish troops continue to make forays across the northern Iraqi border. Iran bombed the camps of Iranian opposition groups based in southern Iraq last September.

Is the Clinton administration ready and able to contain the instability incited by a totally handicapped government in Baghdad? If it is not, it should prepare itself, because that is where its current policy will inevitably lead.

The writer is a professor of international relations at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris and editor of *"Democracy Without Democrats: The Renewal of Politics in the Muslim World."* This comment has been adapted from a longer article in *The Washington Post*.

For Israel, a 50th Birthday Year of Worry and Division

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Israel will soon begin a series of 50th anniversary celebrations. Unfortunately, most of the stories regarding this remarkable birthday are about the tremendous infighting among officials and parties over how to celebrate and what meaning to give to the moment.

This birthday dispute is not an isolated phenomenon. Everything you touch with Israel these days seems to lead to polarization. Such polarization happens when people feel a deep uncertainty, even panic, about the future.

It is happening now because in Israel's 50th birthday year there is a certain panic that the frameworks for how Israelis should live with neighbors and how they should live with each other are both coming unglued.

Why? I asked one of my old teachers from Jerusalem, the Israeli philosopher David Hartman, director of the Shalom Hartman Institute.

"The two key anchors holding Israeli society in place have come loose," he said. "One was our faith that military strength guarantees survival. But then there was the intifada, the Scuds and the gas masks, and people realized there is no military solution."

"You need to deal with your neighbors. So we went to Oslo. At first, it seemed to be on the right track. But the longer it went on the less people felt that Arafat and the Arabs were really ready to accept Israelis as a people who had come home."

And then Bibi Netanyahu came along. He co-opted to the Palestinians a sense that he

wants to impose a solution on them, not to accept their legitimate aspirations.

The result, added Mr. Hartman, is a sense in Israel today that the left's solution of giving back land does not guarantee a change of heart in the Arab world, and that the right's solution — just saying "no" with strength — does not deliver a new future, either.

When neither the left nor the right can offer any secure resolution, the society becomes paralyzed and polarized.

And then the other anchor came loose. Efforts to find a compromise on who is a Jew collapsed last week, when the Orthodox Chief Rabbi of Israel rejected a deal that would give some legitimacy to Conservative and Reform rabbis.

In America, Reform and Conservative Judaism fill that gap, and they would like to do so in Israel. But Orthodox rabbis view Reform and Conservative as diluting Judaism.

Reform and Conservative view themselves as the only way to save Judaism for another generation.

Both sides have a point, and it is critical that they find a way to cooperate. Because at a time when so many American Jews

have drifted away from observance and Torah, Israel is the only vehicle through which their own Jewish identities, and Jewish history, are played out.

That is why Israel needs to be a framework that mediates the dialogue among all branches of Judaism. But if Israel's government is forced, under pressure from the Orthodox, out to mediate the debate but to declare Orthodoxy the winner and reject Reform and Conservative, then, said Mr. Hartman, "many American Jews will feel exiled from their spiritual home."

So what to do? One option is the Netanyahu approach, which is to mirror all these tensions and ambivalences, stew in them, try to persevere within them, but never make the hard decisions that might open up new possibilities.

Another option, Mr. Hartman said, is to try to really overcome the ambivalences by taking bold initiatives to "create a climate of trust where those caught up in this polarization might be able to find a way out."

Sure, not everyone will be happy with such initiatives. Sure, they entail political risks — but so does a 50th anniversary where the only thing all Israelis have in common is anxiety about the future.

The New York Times.

Sonia Gandhi to the Rescue

By Rajendra Bajpai

NEW DELHI — In her whirlwind appearances across India ahead of the general election that starts this Monday, Italian-born Sonia Gandhi, widow of Rajiv Gandhi, has electrified a previously dull campaign. She has also rejuvenated a moribund Congress Party, which has ruled for nearly 45 of the 51 years since India gained independence from Britain.

Before she decided to plunge into the rough and tumble of politics, the party appeared headed for resounding defeat. Its demise would have been unfortunate, because the party accommodates opinions and views ranging from extreme right to left. That flexibility made it widely acceptable to diverse cultural and ethnic groups.

The party, dominated by Rajiv Gandhi and before him by his mother Indira Gandhi and her father Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, was close to parliamentary extinction when Mrs. Gandhi began her campaign. So powerful has been her impact that stalwarts of other parties have been forced to take notice and redesign their election strategies.

Her detractors say that, be-

ing of foreign extraction, she should not meddle in Indian politics. The large crowds at her election rallies, with women well represented, show that this argument has convinced few people. Like her late husband and mother-in-law, she has stirred controversy and shown the ability to put her opponents on the wrong foot while staying ahead of them.

She has defused allegations that her husband was a beneficiary of kickbacks paid by manufacturers of Bofors field guns that India bought in the 1980s. She has skillfully sought to assuage hurt feelings of Muslims and Sikhs by denouncing the controversial demolition of a mosque in northern India in 1992 and an army attack in 1984 on the holiest of Sikh shrines, in Amritsar.

Although she holds no official position in the Congress Party, she has emerged as its supreme leader and marginalized the party's president, Sitaram Kesri. By virtue of her family name and exposure to the media, she is instantly recognized now across the country. Few other political leaders in India can claim such

wide recognition. Nearly half the voters are women, and that is where Mrs. Gandhi's appeal is strongest.

As the widow of a young leader and daughter-in-law of an assassinated prime minister, she is seen by many as the victim of political tragedies and the rightful heirress to the Gandhi legacy.

She has decided not to contest the election herself, but that does not rule out the possibility that she might fight an election in future.

Few analysts believe that she has the ability to lead Congress to outright victory. Her importance lies in preventing the disintegration of a 110-year-old political party that has played a key centrist role in modern India.

If the party can win substantially more seats in the 545-member Parliament than it was expected to get, her campaign will be regarded as a major success. The party may then be in a position to have a key say in the formation of what is almost certain to be another coalition government.

The writer, a former Reuters correspondent, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Bad Diplomacy

PARIS — The *Temps* says: "None of the newspaper polemics has aroused such feeling in the United States as a confidential letter, wherein a Spanish Minister relieved his feelings, free from the constraint of a diplomatic mask worn while carrying on negotiations which he considered illusory. Uncle Sam now demands of Spain a disavowal of the letter. It seems as though the incident was seized upon as an excellent means of breaking off negotiations with Spain. Otherwise it would be natural to regard this letter as not existing after the immediate withdrawal of the writer."

1948: Arab Resistance

CAIRO — Any armed force which attempts to partition Palestine will meet with armed resistance from the Arab world. Abdi Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, declared today (Feb. 16). Referring particularly to speculation about United States military support for the United Nations partition plan, Azzam Pasha said: "Even if 100,000 American soldiers come they will be fought." Arabs, he added, would rather be defeated by Americans than by Jews.

1923: Extreme Weather

NEW YORK — With gales sweeping both the Atlantic and the Pacific near the American coasts, blizzards raging in all the northern section of the

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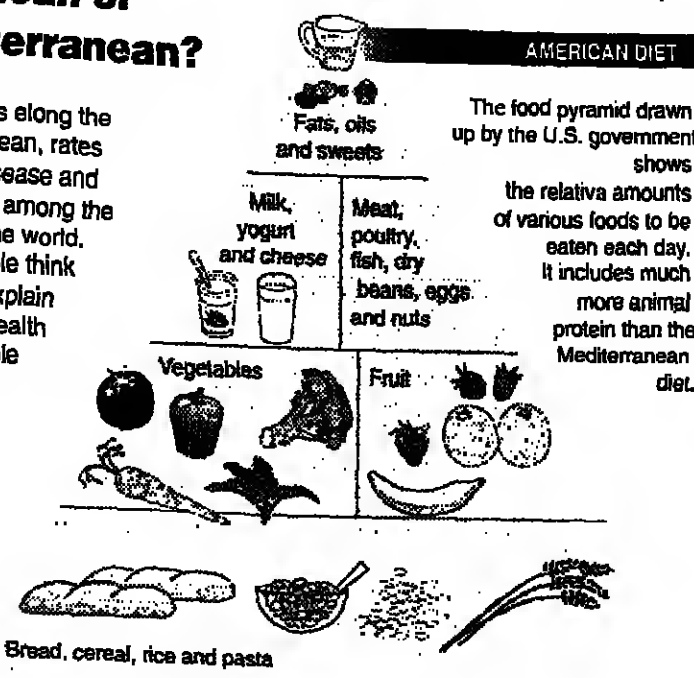
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HEALTH/SCIENCE

American or Mediterranean?

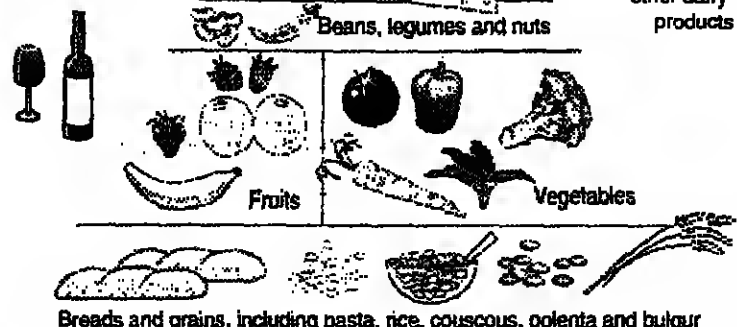
In countries along the Mediterranean, rates of heart disease and cancer are among the lowest in the world. Many people think diet may explain the good health of the people there.



Sources: 1993 International Conference on the Diets of the Mediterranean; U.S. Department of Agriculture; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

MEDITERRANEAN DIET

The Mediterranean diet relies far more on fruits and vegetables than the diet recommended by U.S. health officials. It also includes considerable olive oil and moderate wine consumption.



The New York Times

A Healthy Heart Lesson From Crete

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Of 12,000 men in seven countries studied in 1960 by Dr. Ancel Keys, those least likely to develop heart disease lived on the Isle of Crete.

His co-investigator, Dr. Henry Blackburn, professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota, has written that the low-risk Cretan "is a shepherd or small farmer, a beekeeper or fisherman, or a tender of olives or vines," adding: "He walks to work daily. His midday meal is of eggplant with large mushrooms, crisp vegetables and country bread dipped in olive oil. Once a week there is a bit of lamb. Once a week there is chicken. Twice a week there is fish fresh from the sea."

Other meals are hot dishes of legumes seasoned with meats and condiments. The main dish is followed by a tangy salad, then by dates, Turkish sweets, nuts or fresh fruits. A sharp local wine completes the meal.

The near-vegetarian Cretan diet and active lifestyle have undergone significant changes in the past 30 years as the islanders have become more affluent, shifting from farming to business, from cooperation toward competitiveness, achievement and materialism. Cretans now eat less bread, potatoes, fruit and olive oil and more meat, fish and cheese. Dr. Marion Nestle, head of nutrition and food studies at New York University, said, "The classic Mediterranean diet is becoming an endangered species."

Among men in Crete, caloric intake is down but calories expended in physical activity have dropped even further. Cholesterol levels, blood pressure, body weight and abdominal obesity are up and so are death

rates from heart disease, though they are still much lower than in the United States.

What is the lesson to be learned from Crete, past and present, as well as from all the countries along the Mediterranean, where rates of coronary heart disease and many common cancers are still among the lowest in the Western world? Is the Mediterranean diet, as it is currently being translated for other audiences in popular cookbooks and magazine articles, as healthful as claimed? Should people be drinking lots of wine and dousing their food in olive oil? Must the diet derive less than 30 percent of calories from fat to be a healthy one?

Throughout this decade, public health experts have been urging Americans to consume a diet that leans heavily on plant-based foods: nine to 11 servings a day of bread and other grain foods and five to nine servings a day of fruits and vegetables. We are as yet nowhere near that, with grains hovering at five servings and fruits and vegetables at three or four servings daily. The American diet is currently top-heavy with unhealthy fats, sweets and meats.

Yet the evidence continues to mount that a diet rich in fruits, vegetables and whole grains not only helps prevent heart attacks but also many common cancers, including cancers of the lung, breast, ovary, mouth and throat, larynx, stomach, pancreas and bladder. Healthy elderly Greeks consume more than a pound of fruits and vegetables a day.

The healthy Cretan diet of 1960 was not low in fat. More than 35 percent of calories came from fat, primarily olive oil, which consists mostly of monounsaturated fatty acids. Because olive oil lowers blood levels of damaging LDL cholesterol without lowering protective HDL cholesterol, it has acquired a repu-

tation as a heart-healthy oil. In 1996, the American Heart Association amended its advice on dietary fat to emphasize monounsaturated fats like olive, canola and nut oils (up to 15 percent of daily calories). And two studies in Mediterranean countries have linked olive oil consumption to protection against breast cancer.

But does this mean it can be used indiscriminately? Not if weight control is a problem. Excessive weight raises the risk of heart disease, cancer, diabetes and hypertension.

However, a growing number of experts now believe that if a person is physically active and can maintain a normal body weight, consuming more than 30 percent of calories from fat should not be harmful if most of the fat is monounsaturated.

If not olive oil, then wine is considered by many to be the elixir of heart health. Numerous studies in various countries have found a reduced risk of heart disease and coronary death among those who consume moderate amounts of wine and other forms of alcohol. Moderate means one or two glasses of wine a day or their equivalent. And if you are going to adopt the Mediterranean approach, that wine should be consumed only with meals.

But does it have to be wine? Dr. Eric B. Rimm and Dr. Curtis Ellison of the Harvard School of Public Health point out that wine contains two substances, resveratrol and quercetin, that have heart-protective properties over and above other forms of alcohol.

Although they say that proof is lacking that wine is an essential part of the Mediterranean diet, they proposed that "moderate alcohol consumption can be considered a component of a healthy lifestyle — except for individuals who should not consume alcohol."

Violence in Families: Closer Look at Genes And Rising Divorce

NEW YORK — A woman's live-in boyfriend murders her child fathered by another man. A woman neglects her young stepdaughter and punishes her so viciously that she dies. A stepfather sexually abuses his wife's daughter by a former husband.

As these examples drawn from news articles over last year demonstrate, the Cinderella story is hardly a fairy tale. Researchers are finding that the incidence of violence and abuse is vastly greater in stepfamilies than in traditional families in which the children are biologically related to both parents and to one other.

Of course, most stepfamilies do well, despite potential stresses. And plenty of families in which the children are the progeny of both parents are fraught with violence and despair.

But stepfamilies are at much higher risk than are traditional families. For example, Dr. Martin Daly and Dr. Margo Wilson, evolutionary psychologists at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, found that the rate of infanticide is 60 times as high and sexual abuse is about eight times as high in stepfamilies than it is in biologically related families.

The matter is especially pressing now when rates of divorce and remarriage are at an all-time high. Traditional sociological explanations for abuse and conflict in stepfamilies have focused on issues like economic stress, low socioeconomic status and emotional instability. But evolutionists say these are only proximate, not ultimate, causes of the difficulties that sometimes arise in stepfamilies. The underlying trigger, the evolutionists believe, lies within our inherently selfish genes, which are biologically driven to perpetuate themselves. Genetically speaking, stepfathers have less of an investment in unrelated offspring and may even regard them as detrimental to their chances of passing along their own genes, through their own biological children.

Citing examples among animals — from birds and bees to lions and baboons — that share our propensity to live in family groups, the evolutionists maintain that conflicts and incestuous relations are more common among stepfathers and stepmothers and among children and their half-siblings and stepsiblings because they are less closely related to one another than are parents and children in a traditional family. In fact, Dr. Daly and Dr. Wilson found that when degree of genetic relatedness is taken into account, the role that economic stress plays in problems common in stepfamilies becomes almost negligible.

There's a lot of violence involving steprelatives that can't be explained in terms of poverty, maternal youth and other commonly cited factors," Dr. Daly said. Dr. Stephen T. Emlen, evolutionary biologist at Cornell University, maintains that a dearth of shared genes is the unconscious force that underlies many of the difficulties encountered in stepfamilies. These problems involve not only conflicts, violence and incest but also guilt and hurt that can result when stepparents do not form a close bond with their spouses' children, with whom they share no genes.

Dr. Emlen believes that over the course of several million years, the forces of evolution have selected behaviors within families that foster the perpetuation of the family genes. He asks, for example, whether men are really so different from, say, male lions; when taking over a new family, the male will kill any offspring still present from the female's prior matings.

In a paper recently published in the journal *Social Science Information*, he wrote, "Conflicts are intensified in stepfamilies because stepparents are unrelated to offspring of the previous pairing, and extant offspring are less related to future young of the new pairing." Dr. Emlen, who has spent 20 years studying animal family systems, says this is as true of Homo sapiens as it is of lower animals that live in family groups, including wolves, monogoses, rodents, scrub jays, bee-eaters, wrens, ants, bees, wasps and termites.

HE theorizes that through the process of natural selection, our genes have provided a template for certain behaviors that foster their perpetuation through our biological offspring.

Sociologists tend to reject such intimations of genetic determinism, citing the fact that humans have minds that can override genetic forces, and they note the relatively low rates of abuse and other violence in families with adopted children.

Jane E. Brody

The Case of the Shrinking Male Brain

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As people get older, the male brain shrinks faster than the female brain, a study has found.

But whether the greater shrinkage has any effect on how older men think or behave is not known, researchers said. Nor do scientists have an explanation for what makes anyone's brain get smaller, or why women seem to retain more of their brain tissue.

"Our work has generated a good laugh," said Dr. Edward Coffey, chairman of the psychiatry department at the

Henry Ford Health System in Detroit and the chief author of the new study. "Women say, 'So? What's new?' Men say, 'Hogwash!' or, as one young man recently commented, 'Bummer!'"

But the finding could provide important clues for understanding differences in how people age, Dr. Coffey said in a telephone interview. "What makes one neighbor, who is 75, stay sharp as a tack whereas another neighbor, who is 60, forgets everything?" he asked. By looking at subtle differences in brain structure as men and women age, Dr. Coffey said, it may be possible to discover why some people age better than others.

The study appears in the February issue of *The Archives of Neurology*. The findings buttress previous results from a half-dozen studies showing that there are greater age-related changes in the brains of men than in women, said Dr. Sandra Wiersma, an authority on brain anatomy and a professor of psychiatry at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.

Everyone loses brain mass as he or she ages, Dr. Coffey said. Men just lose more of it. How to explain this apparent paradox? "It may be that men are better able to tolerate brain shrinkage without showing the effects," he said.

LANGUAGE

Nuances of Parsing and Misogyny

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "This story seems ridiculous," said the president's attorney, Robert Bennett, "and I frankly smell a rat."

This somewhat odious metaphor was borrowed on the work of the British poet laureate John Skelton, tutor to Henry VIII, who wrote in 1520: "Yf they smell a rat/They grisly chide and rechar." It was picked up, or independently coined, in the next century by the Spanish poet and novelist Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, as he had his Don Quixote say: "I begin to smell a rat."

Every major news event brings us metaphors, usages, and vogue words that have echoes in our linguistic history. The controversy swirling around President Bill Clinton's relationship with a young White House intern has churned up its share of these.

"I am not going to parse the statement," Press Secretary Mike McCurry insisted when reporters pressed him for the meaning of "improper" in a Clinton disclaimer of having an "improper relationship." He repeated *parse* twice in avoiding further interpretation, causing reporters to use *parse* in any subsequent examination of the president's remarks.

This has long been a favorite verb of grammarians. From the Latin *pars*, "part," *parse* means "to break a sentence into its components, to describe each part of speech and to show how the words and syntax match a given grammar." Students of Latin given the question *Quae pars orationis?* ("What part of speech?") have used the English word since 1553 (about the time Skelton began smelling).

When a prince was said to have "learned almost four books of Cato" to construe, to parse, and to say without books.

The extended meaning of *parse*, as

McCurry and his tormenters have been using it, is "to analyze critically," the current British usage, to which is added the American connotation of "to examine too minutely or laboriously."

When reports of the tapes made it appear that the intern had been told to deny an affair in her affidavit in the Paula Jones lawsuit, the verb that arose was *suborn*.

Back to the Latin: *sub* means "under," or in this sense, "secret." *Orn* comes from *ornare*, "to equip," related to a similar verb meaning "to order." Thus, the original meaning of the Latin *subornare* is "to secretly order," a concept snatched up by lawyers. In 1534, not 14 years after Skelton

a word created some confusion, as it was not woman-hating that the president was possibly engaged in, though contempt for a young woman's virtue could be a form of misogyny.

In the former intern Lewinsky's taped telephone conversations with her friend Linda Tripp, the word *shimucko* was reportedly used as a kind of sobriquet for what was assumed to be the young woman's highly placed inamorata.

In a previous column, we explored the penile and ornamental origins of the German-Yiddish *schmuck*, which has lost its taboo and is now a slang synonym for *jerk*, *nerd*, *dork* and *creep*.

"The big creep" was another taped reference by Lewinsky that caused much wincing and not a few hoo-ha. Let's cut the snickering and go directly to the etymology: *krepan* was the Old Teutonic source for the intransitive verb defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as "to move with the body prone and close to the ground, as a short-legged reptile, an insect, a quadruped moving stealthily."

Things that crawl have been reviled since the temptation of Eve in the Bible. That quality of crawling stealthily is the basis of the slang noun *creep*. "What a stupid creep!" is a 1926 citation from a J.M. March novel, "Wild Party," in the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang. *Creep* was cited a year later as meaning "worthless person" in the lingo used in Sing Sing prison in New York, and is slithering along strongly in today's slang.

I remember the word with a shudder. As a Nixon speechwriter, I suggested the name of the group to organize the 1972 re-election campaign: "The Committee to Re-Elect the President." Senator Bob Dole cheerfully gave it the semi-acronym CREEP, which, after the Watergate break-in, gave that innocent name a connotation of stealth that lives with us today.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

I MAY BE SOME TIME:
Ice and the English Imagination

By Francis Spufford. 372 pages. \$26.95.
St. Martin's.

Reviewed by
Dennis Drabell

MUCH have I traveled in the realms of cold, and many books on polar journeys have I read — but never anything quite like this one. In "I May Be Some Time," the British literary journalist Francis Spufford zips through the facts and feats of polar exploration and lingers on the meaning of it all. In lesser hands, such an endeavor might easily have produced gas and more gas. But Spufford has such an engaging mind, along with a sharp eye for pole-bent eccentricities, that his book is shot through with crystalline brilliance.

His aim is to explain why, from roughly 1775 to 1913, the extreme north and south and especially the poles mattered so much to English explorers and the public who avidly followed their progress. Needless to say, there are no simple answers; and, like the heroes themselves, Spufford seems to revel more in trekking than in arriving at an end point. It's a journey that takes him from Cockney rhyming slang to the properties of Vitamin C to the daffy theories of an American cosmologist to the string-pulling prowess of that world-class armchair explorer Sir Clements Markham (who masterminded Robert Falcon Scott's ill-fated attempt to be first at the South Pole).

En route, Spufford dwells on works of fiction: Poe's "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket," Melville's "Moby-Dick," and especially Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein," which he shrewdly links to its author's life with Percy, her Roman candle of a husband. Whereas most imaginative writers about

the far north tended to play off dashing male exploits in the field against the majestic time-biding of the wives at home, Mary Shelley, Spufford writes, "did something rarer. She damned the North Pole by anatomizing the attractions of emptiness to a particular male sensibility. Romantic, self-driven, and ever willing to exceed the limits of the human body, perhaps this happened because she was quietly dissenting, in 'Frankenstein,' from a state of mind that was domestically all too familiar to her, in the person of her husband, whose idealism also brooked no thought of consequences."

On a less exalted plane sit the notions of the barmy John Cleves Symmes, who in the 1820s and '30s traveled the American lecture circuits, propounding quackery about holes at the poles and a hollow earth. Mary laughed at him, but he attracted his share of followers, who attributed his spotty reception to official conspiracy.

Despite these American literary cameos — and sporadic references to Robert Peary's quest for the North Pole — Spufford's book centers on the British polar passion. One of his finest set pieces is an explanation of Britons' near-universal condemnation of the Norwegian Røald Amundsen as a poacher for daring to compete with Robert Scott in the race for the South Pole that started in 1910.

"Amundsen offended against British views of sportsmanship," Spufford writes; "he also trespassed against the sense that the Antarctic... somehow did not count as abroad, but as a wild annex of England.... Scott sailed to Antarctica down a corridor of Britishness. He went to the end of the earth, without ever quizzing the scenes that St. James's Park gave onto: He only passed into the remotest one. His ships called at Cape Town to refuel and collect supplies, then at Melbourne where Australian scientists

boarded, then at Lyttelton in New Zealand for final arrangements and last good-byes. Nowhere along the route London-Cape Town-Lyttelton-Ross Island did the expeditions touch any part where English was not the master tongue, where the coins were not the same size and shape and denomination in sterling, where the officers were not fed mutton and sherry at dinners given by local notables and the men could not go to the pub."

The ultimate treachery, of course, was that Amundsen got there first. Spufford's riff on Scott's discovery of that frigid fact is masterfully concise: "The mad geometers were right. Jules Verne was right. Poe was right. There is something at the South pole. It is a Norwegian flag."

WORSE, Amundsen survived, and Scott did not. Roland Huntford has demolished Scott's image as a capable explorer in a brilliant recounting of the twin expeditions called "Scott and Amundsen." But the gallant Scott failure — reinforced by all those lofty letters and utterances written and recorded by him and his men before they starved and froze to death 11 miles from their next food cache — has always loomed larger in the popular imagination than the clockwork Amundsen success. Thus, "I May Be Some Time" (these were the last words of a Scott follower who stepped out one day to wander off into merciful suicide) closes with a speculative recreation of Scott's final, mental soliloquy. It's a bravura piece of writing.

"I May Be Some Time" requires a little patience. It shows evidence of its piecemeal origin in magazines. But by page 50 Spufford has hit his stride, and if you have any interest in the ethos of extreme travel, you won't want to be left behind.

Dennis Drabell, a Washington writer, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY of us know this rule: Always cover an honor with an honor. A common group of exceptions to this rule arise when dummy leads from a sequence. It is usually wrong to cover until the last sequential card is led. But it can often be inferred, as on the diagrammed deal from the North American Swiss Team Championship in St. Louis in November.

In this case, the reason for not covering was far from obvious. North-South used a traditional sequence to reach four spades, starting with a two-bid response to one spade. Many modern experts treat

the two-heart response as game-forcing, for which the North hand would not qualify. This method runs the risk of missing a heart fit when the responder has only about 10 points.

West led a trump, which was a good start to the defense. South won with the ace in dummy, led the club jack and finessed. West won in the queen and played a second spade, won in the closed hand. Now the moment of truth was reached when the club king was led.

West routinely covered with the ace, and dummy ruffed. South led a diamond to the 10, losing to the king, and was in full control. West returned a club, and South won with the 10. He then drew the two missing trumps, and the heart ace was the third

and last trick for the defense. In the replay, North responded one no-trump, forcing in the modern style, but the final contract was the same. The play to the first three tricks was identical, and again South led the club king.

The West player, Michael Einberg of Los Angeles, reasoned that South would not play in this way unless he held the 10, so he ducked. South discarded a heart from dummy and was able to ruff the club 10, but he was now unable to keep control. He led a heart to the queen, losing to the ace, and was forced to ruff a club lead. He could and did draw the last trump but had only nine tricks. Einberg was sitting with the diamond king and a winning club. Starring diamonds before hearts would

not have helped the declarer. The effect of the refusal to cover was that South had to score his club trick before it was convenient.

NORTH
♠ A J 5
♥ K 7 6 5 2
♦ Q 9 7 4
♣ J

WEST
♠ 10 8 4 2
♥ A 9
♦ K 2
♣ A Q 8 6 2

EAST
♠ J 8 4 3
♥ J 8 6 5
♦ J 7 6 4
♣ 9 7 6 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ K Q 9 7 3
♥ Q 10
♦ A 10 3
♣ K 10 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♠, 2NT, 3NT, 4NT.
West: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥.
East: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠.

West led the spade two.

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

In Booming Bond Markets, Long-Term Rates in Europe Slip to Record Lows

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Conditions in bond markets continue to boom, with long-term rates in Europe falling to record lows.

The yield on benchmark 10-year German government bonds ended the week at 4.98 percent, breaking the 5 percent barrier and setting analysts alight with questions such as how low is low and where is the bottom likely to be.

"We see a breakdown of all the valuation models for where yields should be," said Jan Loey at J.P. Morgan in London. Noting that those models were based on a period when both fiscal and monetary policies were unreliable and suspect, Mr. Loey said that the current commitment to fiscal control and long-term price stability in all major financial centers was erasing the risk premium that had been built into the old valuation models.

"As we don't know exactly how big the risk premium actually is," he said, "it's difficult to say where the bottom could be. For now, there is nothing to stop the market from reaching 4.75 percent."

He cited two technical factors giving the market strong support. Short-term interest rates in Germany and in major European countries closely linked to it are around 3.5 percent, giving a comfortable margin for "curve-trade" players who finance themselves by borrowing three-month money and pocketing as profit the difference between interest income and interest expense.

In the U.S. market, by contrast, the overnight cost of money at 5.5 percent makes it much less attractive to borrow to invest, since only 30-year paper yields more, and even there, the current gain up of only about 34 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, is barely worth the risk.

The second factor supporting markets, Mr. Loey said, is the bullishness of investors who have been buyers all through the rally and are sitting on large profits.

"Investors are not only long," or holding large positions, he said. "They are comfortable." And although a nominal yield below 5 percent may give investors a shock, the fact remains that "real," or after-inflation, yield is still a hefty 3.6 percent because inflation continues to fall faster than bond yields. In Germany, consumer prices in January rose at a 1.3 percent annual rate, the lowest since unification in 1991.

Yields on U.S. 10-year bonds, at 5.48 percent, remain some distance from the modern low of 5.25 percent set in 1993, but analysts are impressed with how well the market has performed in the face of massive selling by Japanese investors.

The latest data showed that Japanese investors were net sellers of \$14 billion of bonds in December.

According to Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, it is "unlikely" that this selling trend would have been reversed since then, given that the pressures on Japan's financial system have persisted and that the repatriation of funds "traditionally accelerates" in the period approaching the end of Japan's fiscal year March 31.

While the dollar has traditionally been the largest and most liquid sector of the international market, investors were given a taste last week of just what a force the European market will be when the

expected 11 EU nations enter into monetary union next year. This was demonstrated by Italy's tapping the market with a 10-year bond denominated in euros, the planned common currency.

The size of the issue was 4 billion euros (\$4.33 billion), based on the current conversion rate for European Currency Units, which will become euros when monetary union begins. The largest fixed-rate bond ever issued. Moreover, it was marketed as a Eurobond. Until now, it had been assumed that such a jumbo issue would have to be marketed as a global bond, available for sale in the United States.

The Italian government intends to issue 10-year domestic bonds in May that will have identical terms, and the two issues are to be consolidated into one when the lira is replaced by the euro next year. The combined issue, anticipated at some 7 billion euros, will become the Italian benchmark.

Priced to yield 17 basis points over comparably dated French government Ecu bonds, the Italian issue was largely sold to French institutional investors attracted by the gain in yield. At the end of the week, the paper was trading only slightly lower, at a spread of 16.5 basis points.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Feb. 13. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Yield

Austrian Schilling

176 Austria 5% 04/11/07 104.8000 5.4900

175 Austria 5% 01/15/98 99.2500 5.0400

British Pound

96 Anninling zero 12/07/22 19.1250 6.8900

100 Anninling zero 07/10/25 16.2500 7.4500

132 Anninling zero 02/02/01 96.2500 6.6700

171 Anninling FRN 8.09 01/22/23 98.0000 8.2600

172 Anninling FRN 8.09 06/07/22 101.2500 8.7000

173 EIB 6% 11/24/04 98.2500 6.0000

186 World Bank 6% 11/24/04 100.0000 6.2500

190 World Bank 7% 06/07/02 103.9375 6.7500

201 Diamond Hgds 10 02/01/05 101.2500 9.8800

208 Airtel FRN 7.474 11/04/99 99.7500 7.4900

219 World Bank 6% 01/02/02 90.2500 6.2100

238 Northrup Water 6% 02/04/23 99.7500 6.5200

Canadian Dollar

220 Canada 7% 04/01/07 113.2700 6.4000

Danish Krone

14 Denmark 8 03/15/06 112.8000 6.7700

19 Denmark 7 11/15/07 112.2500 6.2300

25 Denmark 5% 01/04/28 100.2500 5.7200

32 Denmark 7 11/10/24 115.7100 6.0500

45 Denmark 8 05/15/03 114.3000 7.0000

48 Denmark 6 12/19/99 103.0500 5.5200

55 Denmark 8 01/01/05 104.9100 6.7200

69 Denmark 7 12/15/04 110.7900 6.3200

72 Denmark 9 11/15/98 103.5700 6.6500

76 Denmark 11 11/15/01 111.3200 7.1900

99 Denmark 6 11/15/02 105.1100 5.7100

105 Nykredit 7 10/01/29 100.1000 6.9000

125 Denmark 3% 02/15/99 101.9800 5.8800

126 Denmark 3% 02/15/99 101.9800 5.8800

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Record Lows

The Italian government intends to issue 10-year domestic bonds in March. The bonds are to be sold at a discount of 10 percent to the face value of 100,000 lire. The government is expected to issue 7 billion lire of the bonds, which will become the Italian benchmark.

Priced to yield 17 basis points, the bonds are expected to be sold at a discount of 10 percent to the face value of 100,000 lire. The government is expected to issue 7 billion lire of the bonds, which will become the Italian benchmark.

Feeds Bulls

What is holding the market together? Scott Grimes, manager at Western Asset Management in Pasadena, California, says the market is being supported by a number of factors.

With the U.S. government expected to issue 10-year domestic bonds in March, the market is being supported by a number of factors.

J.P. Morgan Countersues Korean Firms

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — J.P. Morgan & Co. has sued two South Korean financial institutions in New York for \$300 million in a legal dispute over losses on Asian currency derivatives, according to executives of the Korean companies.

Its move came after one of the South Korean concerns, SK Securities Co., sued the U.S. investment bank last week for \$62 million and asked a Seoul court to block a \$160 million payment to the U.S. bank. The dispute may put South Korea and Wall Street on a collision course over another element in Asia's economic and currency crisis: losses on the risky investments known as derivative securities, whose value is based on the value of something else.

Foreign bankers in South Korea said the dispute had raised concern that companies and courts here would not honor derivative currency contracts entered into before Asian currencies tumbled.

J.P. Morgan demands that Housing & Commercial Bank — which guaranteed Morgan's \$50.5 million loan to SK Securities in a "total return currency swap" last year — pay the \$50.5 million. It is also asking SK Securities to pay for the losses incurred in the transaction after the South Korean currency tumbled, according to people familiar with the situation.

Officials of Housing Bank, Korea's most profitable bank, said it was willing to make the loan payment because it had secured enough collateral from SK Securities, though it objected to paying for the loss incurred in the currency-swap transaction, as that contract was between the South Korean brokerage and J.P. Morgan.

J.P. Morgan said the currency-swap transactions were fair and binding, but SK has argued that Morgan "didn't do enough" to avoid the losses.

Some bankers are concerned that the court cases may lead to South Korea backtracking on promises to liberalize its economy and financial markets in exchange for \$60 billion in emergency credit arranged by the International Monetary Fund. A lawyer in Seoul said he is working on a number of similar cases.

On East Asia, I'm Still Very Optimistic'

International Herald Tribune

Multinational companies and other foreign investors have a major stake in East Asia. In Singapore, on a visit to the region, Gary Tooker, chairman of the U.S.-based telecommunications giant Motorola Corp., and of the Pacific Basin Economic Council, an association representing more than 1,100 companies in 20 countries around the Pacific, discussed the business outlook with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q: How long will it take East Asian countries to recover from the financial turmoil and economic slowdown, including those hit hardest: Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand?

A: A lot will depend on the leaders' ability to move forward in line with reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund. Obviously the situation in Indonesia is difficult. For all of us, the next year or so will be somewhat tougher than we had hoped. But I am still very optimistic about the intermediate and longer-term outlook for East Asia because the basics for economic growth are still in place, including the propensity of Asian people to save and their industriousness and creativity. There is an excellent work ethic in Asia.

I think it is important to work together in an optimistic way. If everybody gets pessimistic and people start pulling out of Asia because of the short-term problems, then things have

Q & A / Gary Tooker, Motorola Chairman

a tendency to feed on themselves. Forty percent of the world's population lives in Asia, and countries of the region have become outstanding trading partners for many of us.

Q: Some government leaders in Malaysia and Indonesia are blaming their economic problems on currency traders and outside forces rather than weaknesses in government policies and banking systems. Doesn't that send a bad signal to foreign investors?

A: It's inappropriate for me to comment directly on that. The leaders I have talked to understand, and are realistic about, the issues. At the same time, the speed at which money can be transferred from one place to another in today's economy is an issue that we all need to think about and look at.

Q: Do you see promising opportunities in East Asia now for foreign investors in manufacturing and service industries?

A: Motorola is still very confident of the opportunities throughout Asia. We have been investing in Asia for over 30 years. We don't invest anywhere anyone for cheap labor. We are doing research and development work over here as well as product development and manufacturing research. We put in automated equipment and training to

support our people in every country, and we'll continue to do that.

Q: Motorola has manufacturing plants and other operations in China, Malaysia, Hong Kong, the Philippines and South Korea. Are you planning to expand operations in the region in anticipation of economic recovery?

A: In some areas, our investments will increase in 1998 over what they have been in the past couple of years. In other areas, if the market is slower, we may delay a particular expansion program, so we may moderate some of our planned investments. But we will not pull back. We certainly aren't going to change our business development strategy, although we may adjust some of our tactics.

Q: East Asian countries hope to export their way out of trouble. Is there a risk that rising protectionism in the United States will close off that opportunity in their largest market?

A: Businesses and people in other countries have to recognize that the United States cannot be the only importer for the world. Japan needs to open its market more widely to imports. Japan and Europe too have a vested interest in stepping forward to see how we can all help the region in this somewhat critical time by creating a more balanced market for its goods.

Beijing Says a Rate Cut Is Likely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China is likely to reduce interest rates this year to raise the competitiveness of Chinese companies, an official newspaper quoted a senior government economist as saying Sunday.

China's exports face tough competition from Southeast Asian countries whose currencies have fallen in value — making their products and services cheaper — because of the financial crisis battering the region.

Lower interest rates would help struggling state enterprises, the China Business Weekly quoted Xu Lianzhong of the State Information Center as saying. China last cut interest rates in October.

In a related report, the China Business Weekly said China was planning to crack down on black markets for foreign cur-

rency that have sprung up because of a rising demand for U.S. dollars and fears that China's currency also will be devalued despite official pledges that the value of the yuan will not be cut.

The report, quoting officials of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, said "specific measures" would soon be "worked out and implemented" against "speculation rings, counterfeiters and illegal sales of foreign currencies by companies." The Business Weekly said the chief task was to restore local confidence in China's currency, the yuan.

"The crackdown will not be all-embracing," it said, "since black markets are transient by nature and trading mostly occurs between individuals." (AP, Reuters)

Low-Cost Carrier on Lufthansa Board's Agenda

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The board of Lufthansa AG will consider Tuesday whether to start a low-budget carrier for Germany, a spokeswoman for the airline said Sunday.

The spokeswoman, Sigrid Junner, declined to confirm a report in the Spiegel that a decision would be made Tuesday on the plan, under consideration since October.

Lufthansa is trying to decide whether to take 14 planes from its fleet for a new

subsidiary that would offer low-cost flights between relatively less traveled German cities — those other than Frankfurt and Munich — the news magazine said in an advance copy of its Monday edition. With the airline industry becoming deregulated in Europe, Lufthansa, like other airlines, is seeking ways to strengthen its market position in Germany and elsewhere.

Separately, Germany's Parliament has signed a contract to fly members of Parliament domestically with British

Airways PLC's Deutsche BA instead of extending an agreement with Deutsche Lufthansa, the former state-owned airline, the weekly magazine Focus reported.

Juergen Weber, the Lufthansa chief executive, complained about the agreement to Rita Suessmuth, president of the Bundestag, in a three-page letter, the report said. Mr. Weber accused Deutsche BA of slashing prices beyond reasonable limits to harm his airline, the report said. (AP, Bloomberg)

IMF: Chief Threatens Halt to Indonesia Aid Over Currency Board

Continued from Page 11

But Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country, is widely viewed by analysts and officials alike as the country most likely to drag the region back into crisis. The rupiah, which had fallen as much as 80 percent from its value last summer, remains severely depressed, making imports hugely expensive — so much so that many manufacturing companies cannot

afford to import the raw materials they need.

Local Currencies First

Southeast Asian central bank governors decided over the weekend to set up a task force to promote the use of their own currencies for intra-regional trade as a way to reduce dependence on the dollar, news agencies reported from Denpasar, Indonesia.

A committee of Association of South East Asian Na-

tions representatives "will study the feasibility of alternative mechanisms and assess their potential benefits and costs," the bankers said.

The task force is expected to meet in Kuala Lumpur at the end of this month. The bankers apparently sidestepped the topic of a proposed currency board in Indonesia. But they acknowledged that growth would slow and inflation would accelerate in 1998 as Asian

economies grapple to revive their crippled currencies.

The move by five of the ASEAN economies to promote the use of their own currencies came a day after Finance Minister Richard Hu effectively rejected suggestions that Singapore use its dollar as a peg for trade among ASEAN members. "We're a small economy," he said in Singapore. "There aren't enough Singapore dollars to go around." (AP, AP)

SHORT COVER

Tokyo to Raise Tariffs

TOKYO (Reuters) — The government will end a system of import-duty breaks on 122 items from South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and New Caledonia in April because of the increasing competitiveness of the products, a Japanese newspaper said Sunday.

The government originally offered the reduced duties on the products in help Japan's neighbors develop their export markets, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported, citing government sources.

Under the new system, the duty on items such as steel products will rise from zero currently to 3 percent, the newspaper said. The government said the countries no longer needed special export support because they were classified as high-income nations by the World Bank, the paper reported.

'Secret' Engine Inquiry

BURBANK, California (Bloomberg) — BAT International Inc. said the Securities and Exchange Commission had ordered it to turn over all documents relating to its secret automobile engine after the company's shares rose as much as fourfold this year.

The company's president, Joseph LaStella, said Saturday that he would go to jail rather than reveal details about the so-called pulse-charge engine, which he says can get gasoline mileage of more than 100 miles to the gallon. The SEC demanded to receive the documents by Wednesday, according to a copy of the

subpoena, which was provided by the company.

Mr. LaStella has said he expects to license the engine technology to automakers for billions of dollars, though automakers have said they are not impressed. Investors have gotten most of their information on the company through Internet postings. Shares of BAT, which is not related to BAT Industries PLC of Britain, trade on the Nasdaq OTC-Bulletin Board, which has no listing requirements. The stock closed at 74 cents a share Friday, up from 8 cents Dec. 31.

• Vietnam News Agency said almost 20 percent of all foreign projects in the country had failed and that licenses had been revoked on 336 projects valued at a total of \$2.8 billion in the past 10 years. Revoked licenses accounted for 17 percent of the total number of investment projects and 8 percent of total pledged foreign capital, the official agency said. A government official said most failures had been caused by an inability of foreign companies to meet commitments, especially financial ones, or a lack of knowledge or understanding between foreign and domestic partners. (Reuters)

• China's exports rose 8.8 percent in January, to \$12.68 billion, but their growth was well below the 20.9 percent rise for all of 1997. Exports to the rest of Asia fell 1.4 percent. Economists said Sunday that the figures showed that Asia's financial crisis was taking a toll on China's competitiveness. (Reuters)

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on Page 16

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Page End Apr 13, 71

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GRB p	11.69	+14
GRB 1	16.99	+03
GRB 1	37.46	+58

This table shows the performance of Hanning-led mutual funds through Friday and includes his top 4,000 funds in terms of assets. There are roughly 6,150 funds currently listed on Nasdaq.

Group names are shown in bold face, with individual fund names in each group's name. "Funds" are not part of a group are not indicated.

NAV is the net asset value. In the portfolio value column by the number of shares outstanding, as reported by the fund brochure. Hanning NAV multiples of sales or redemption prices. Change shows the variation from the previous Friday.

Name field footnotes : c = available only through contractual plan; n = front-end load and contingent deferred sales loads; r = redemption fee; p = no distribution costs; r = redemption fee or contingent deferred sales load may apply; i = footnote p and r apply.

Price field footnotes : e = net capital gains distribution; b = return of principal

THE INTERMARKET

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TGV, Locomotives, Automotrices, Métros, Tramways, Signalisation
22 000 personnes - 30 établissements dans le monde dont 9 en France

CRÉE dans son établissement en plein développement de Tarbes - à 30 mn de PAU et 1h de TOULOUSE - concevant, fabriquant et commercialisant dans le monde des équipements complets de traction (TGV WASHINGTON DC - BOSTON et TGV COREE, métro NEW YORK, métro KUALA LUMPUR et métro HONG KONG, automotrice pour AUSTRALIE, etc.), le poste

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Consolidated prices for all shares
traded during week ended Friday,
Feb. 13

Consolidated prices for all shares
traded during week ended Friday,
Feb. 13

(Continued)

Stocks	Div Yld	Sales			Chg	Oprg
		1985	High	Low		
Amgen		200	210	190	100	100
Amgen	4.00	210	220	200	110	110
Amgen	4.00	220	230	210	120	120
Amgen	4.00	230	240	220	130	130
Amgen	4.00	240	250	230	140	140
Amgen	4.00	250	260	240	150	150
Amgen	4.00	260	270	250	160	160
Amgen	4.00	270	280	260	170	170
Amgen	4.00	280	290	270	180	180
Amgen	4.00	290	300	280	190	190
Amgen	4.00	300	310	290	200	200
Amgen	4.00	310	320	300	210	210
Amgen	4.00	320	330	310	220	220
Amgen	4.00	330	340	320	230	230
Amgen	4.00	340	350	330	240	240
Amgen	4.00	350	360	340	250	250
Amgen	4.00	360	370	350	260	260
Amgen	4.00	370	380	360	270	270
Amgen	4.00	380	390	370	280	280
Amgen	4.00	390	400	380	290	290
Amgen	4.00	400	410	390	300	300
Amgen	4.00	410	420	400	310	310
Amgen	4.00	420	430	410	320	320
Amgen	4.00	430	440	420	330	330
Amgen	4.00	440	450	430	340	340
Amgen	4.00	450	460	440	350	350
Amgen	4.00	460	470	450	360	360
Amgen	4.00	470	480	460	370	370
Amgen	4.00	480	490	470	380	380
Amgen	4.00	490	500	480	390	390
Amgen	4.00	500	510	490	400	400
Amgen	4.00	510	520	500	410	410
Amgen	4.00	520	530	510	420	420
Amgen	4.00	530	540	520	430	430
Amgen	4.00	540	550	530	440	440
Amgen	4.00	550	560	540	450	450
Amgen	4.00	560	570	550	460	460
Amgen	4.00	570	580	560	470	470
Amgen	4.00	580	590	570	480	480
Amgen	4.00	590	600	580	490	490
Amgen	4.00	600	610	590	500	500
Amgen	4.00	610	620	600	510	510
Amgen	4.00	620	630	610	520	520
Amgen	4.00	630	640	620	530	530
Amgen	4.00	640	650	630	540	540
Amgen	4.00	650	660	640	550	550
Amgen	4.00	660	670	650	560	560
Amgen	4.00	670	680	660	570	570
Amgen	4.00	680	690	670	580	580
Amgen	4.00	690	700	680	590	590
Amgen	4.00	700	710	690	600	600
Amgen	4.00	710	720	700	610	610
Amgen	4.00	720	730	710	620	620
Amgen	4.00	730	740	720	630	630
Amgen	4.00	740	750	730	640	640
Amgen	4.00	750	760	740	650	650
Amgen	4.00	760	770	750	660	660
Amgen	4.00	770	780	760	670	670
Amgen	4.00	780	790	770	680	680
Amgen	4.00	790	800	780	690	690
Amgen	4.00	800	810	790	700	700
Amgen	4.00	810	820	800	710	710
Amgen	4.00	820	830	810	720	720
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Amgen	4.00	840	850	830	740	740
Amgen	4.00	850	860	840	750	750
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Amgen	4.00	890	900	880	790	790
Amgen	4.00	900	910	890	800	800
Amgen	4.00	910	920	900	810	810
Amgen	4.00	920	930	910	820	820
Amgen	4.00	930	940	920	830	830
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Amgen	4.00	1020	1030	1010	920	920
Amgen	4.00	1030	1040	1020	930	930
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Amgen	4.00	1050	1060	1040	950	950
Amgen	4.00	1060	1070	1050	960	960
Amgen	4.00	1070	1080	1060	970	970
Amgen	4.00	1080	1090	1070	980	980
Amgen	4.00	1090	1100	1080	990	990
Amgen	4.00	1100	1110	1090	1000	1000
Amgen	4.00	1110	1120	1100	1010	1010
Amgen	4.00	1120	1130	1110	1020	1020
Amgen	4.00	1130	1140	1120	1030	1030
Amgen	4.00	1140	1150	1130	1040	1040
Amgen	4.00	1150	1160	1140	1050	1050
Amgen	4.00	1160	1170	1150	1060	1060
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Amgen	4.00	1200	1210	1190	1100	1100
Amgen	4.00	1210	1220	1200	1110	1110
Amgen	4.00	1220	1230	1210	1120	1120
Amgen	4.00	1230	1240	1220	1130	1130
Amgen	4.00	1240	1250	1230	1140	1140
Amgen	4.00	1250	1260	1240	1150	1150
Amgen	4.00	1260	1270	1250	1160	1160
Amgen	4.00	1270	1280	1260	1170	1170
Amgen	4.00	1280	1290	1270	1180	1180
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Amgen	4.00	1310	1320	1300	1210	1210
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Amgen	4.00	1330	1340	1320	1230	1230
Amgen	4.00	1340	1350	1330	1240	1240
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Amgen	4.00	1560	1570	1550	1460	1460
Amgen	4.00	1570	1580	1560	1470	1470
Amgen	4.00	1580	1590	1570	1480	1480
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Amgen	4.00	1600	1610	1590	1500	1500
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Amgen	4.00	1670	1680	1660	1570	1570
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Amgen	4.00	1760	1770	1750	1660	1660
Amgen	4.00	1770	1780	1760	1670	1670
Amgen	4.00	1780	1790	1770	1680	1680
Amgen	4.00	1790	1800	1780	1690	1690
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Amgen	4.00	1810	1820	1800	1710	1710
Amgen	4.00	1820	1830	1810	1720	1720
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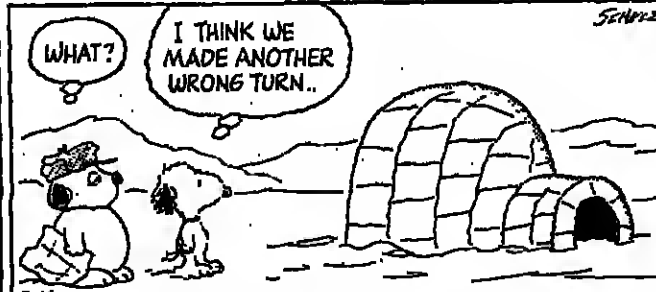
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PEANUTS



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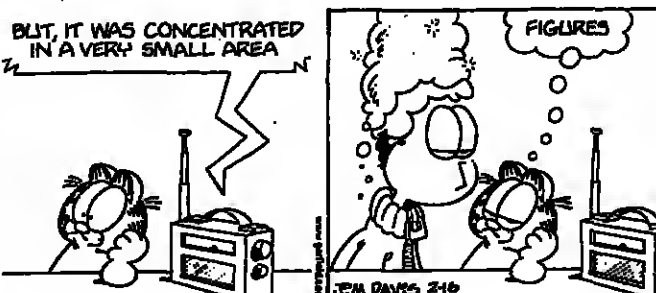
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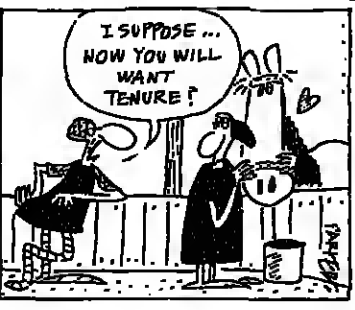
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Herald Tribune WINTER OLYMPICS

R MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1998

Technical Fireworks and Soft Landings Give Kulik Gold

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — For a young figure skater who had been known to wilt under pressure, Ilya Kulik gave the most composed performance of his life in winning the Olympic gold medal. He also delivered the most technically demanding program ever skated at the Winter Games.

Skating first among the contenders Saturday night, Kulik, 20, ended all the suspense in four and half minutes, winning first place from all nine judges. He became the first Olympic champion to land a quadruple jump.

He also landed an unprecedented eight triple jumps, including a triple-triple combination, and received only one score below 5.8 for technical merit and artistry. It was a huge leap technically from 1994, when Alexei Urmanov of Russia won with no quad and a triple axel-double toe combination.

Kulik skated airily to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," attaining great height on his jumps and landing so softly that an invisible parachute seemed to cushion his return to the ice. He had worked diligently to improve

his stamina, and Saturday night he appeared in full control with a tranquility that made him seem oblivious to the pressure of the moment. He became the first man since Dick Button in 1948 to win the Olympics on his first attempt.

"It was my very best performance," said Kulik, who trains with his coach, Tatiana Tarasova, in Massachusetts. "The pressure was unbelievable."

Kulik said, "Each practice seemed like a competition. Today, I couldn't sleep during the day. It wasn't possible, I was so nervous. But on the ice I understand everything. I know what to do on the ice."

Kulik is somewhat remote in his skating. And his spins need work. But if he was not particularly engaging or dynamic, he clearly deserved to win over Elvis Stojko of Canada and Philippe Candeloro of France on a night when the other contenders unraveled repeatedly from nerves or injury. Guo Zhongxin of China landed two quads, but his artistry suffered, and he finished eighth.

Stojko won his second consecutive silver medal after landing eight triple jumps despite a painfully strained groin muscle. The injury, complicated by a pinched nerve, had bothered him for a

month, and Stojko had not been able to jump in practice the past two days. On Friday, he stood at the side of the rink and told his coach, Doug Leigh, "I can't even move."

Stojko, 26, did not attempt a quadruple jump Saturday night, skating instead

FIGURE SKATING

with a deliberateness intended to conserve energy and preserve whatever spring remained in his legs. He still managed to match Kulik in triple jumps if not in artistry. Afterward, Stojko winced in pain and had to be helped to the kiss-and-cry area by his coach.

"He is in acute pain," Leigh said. "If there was a medal for bravery and courage, Elvis deserved it."

Candeloro gave the most vibrant and ambitious performance of the evening, skating as D'Artagnan of "The Three Musketeers" and winning a bronze medal for the second straight Winter Games.

His sword-fighting showmanship brought screams and wild applause from the audience at White Ring arena, pulled him up from fifth place after the short program and knocked the faltering

Todd Eldredge of the United States out of third into fourth. Three days shy of his 26th birthday, Candeloro had been bothered by an ankle injury the past two seasons, but Saturday he rediscovered the theatricality that made him so promising and entertaining four years ago in Lillehammer, Norway.

Eldredge, 26, the 1996 world champion, had built his career on dependability and consistency. But he fell apart Saturday, awkwardly leaning on a triple axel that disrupted a combination jump and deflated his entire performance.

He later reduced an intended triple axel to a single and fell when trying a second time to do the jump. He had finished third in the short program, but he hardly deserved a medal after the stunning meltdown Saturday night.

"When I finished, there were no thoughts about medals," Eldredge said. "I was not pleased with what I had done. The first triple axel, I tried too hard. On the second one, I was too tired. The medal was something I wanted. But everybody doesn't get what they want."

Kulik finally did get what he wanted after two years of struggling to improve his stamina in the free skate.

Two years ago, he moved from Mos-

cow to the United States for better training conditions and financial opportunities. Last summer, after a fifth-place finish at the 1997 world championships, he began working with a personal trainer to increase his endurance.

On Saturday night, he overwhelmed the short program on Thursday. Robin Cousins of Britain, the 1980 Olympic champion, described Kulik's winning performance as "wonderfully controlled."

"He's a young athlete who's brought a different style to the podium," Cousins said. "He was so serene on the ice."

Bntton, the winner at age 18 in 1948 and again in 1952, said that while Kulik's performance was deserving of a gold medal, it was still unfulfilled in its potential elegance.

"He's got the most physical talent, the most superb body, the finest long legs waiting to become instruments for a magnificent performance," Bntton said. "He has yet to develop that. If he ever does, he will become a great skater."

After his performance Kulik may have put an end to the snickering about his



Ilya Kulik performing in the free skating program of the men's final.

yellow giraffe-print shirt covered by a white vest.

"I don't I can buy this shirt anywhere," Kulik joked. "It was done special for me by a good mother in Moscow. I feel that shirt for me is lucky. I don't think I will be hearing any more questions about this shirt because this shirt has won."

18 Skaters Disintegrate A Games Sprint Record

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — "A very strange year," Ids Postma said Sunday, his gold medal secure in his custody.

He was talking about his own sudden metamorphosis into a sprinter, the sudden Dutch surge in sprinting, and also

SPEED SKATING

the technological leap that saw 18 — count 'em 18 — skaters beat the old Olympic record for the 1,000 meters.

Postma was the fastest of the new clap-skate set Sunday, setting the record in 1 minute, 10.64 seconds, followed by his compatriot Jan Bos and Horoyasu Shimizu of Japan. The old record of 1:12.43 had been set by Dan Jansen of the United States in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1994. Jansen was present as 15 other skaters whizzed past his accomplishment.

Jansen and Postma have both been coached by Peter Mueller, the 1976 gold medalist in the 1,000 meters. Postma, age 24, said he would continue skating while working at his family farm.

The Dutch also attached adhesive rubberized strips to their racing suits to cut down wind resistance. The strips were approved by the association only the Friday before the Winter Games opened, and Gianni Romme and Rintje Ritsma of the Netherlands won gold and silver with them in the 5,000 meters.

"If the strips are an advantage, what in the world are they doing putting them in two days before the Olympics?" asked Casey FitzRandolph, the American who finished seventh. "That sounds crazy to me."

Asked about the strips, Bos said: "It was new for me. We got them only one

day before the 500. We scared other countries with them, but I don't really believe in them."

The clap skates are for real, however. Postma, 24, has always done better in the longer races. He fell in the 500 and won a silver in the 1,500 despite stumbling, and he stunned himself Sunday.

Paired with K. C. Bontje of the United States in the 17th group, he ticked one lane marker harmlessly, but raced through the final lap in 28.02, to set the Olympic record, the third time it had fallen in one day. Then he had to sweat out five other pairs before he was assured of his gold.

"I don't expect to win the 1,000," he said, "but I said, 'Let's go for it, in the corners as well.'"

The emotional high of the afternoon was for Shimizu, all 1.60 meters (5 feet, 3 inches) of him. The "Little Giant," as he is called in his country, won the 500-meter sprint on Tuesday for Japan's first gold medal of these Winter Games, and only the second individual gold medal ever won by a Japanese up to that point. The nation has continued to do well, and Shimizu did not mind saying he thought he had something to do with it.

"This might sound a bit audacious," he was quoted as saying by a translator after the race, "but after I won the gold medal, it seemed that all Japanese athletes were upbeat. Nothing could beat them."

Shimizu said he, in turn, took energy from the successes of Japanese athletes in recent days, and he did not pay homage to the new clap skates. Postma, however, acknowledged that the speed-skating in the 1998 Winter Games would be linked to the equipment.

When asked how long he expected his record to stand, Postma said, "Well, it's an Olympic record, so four years."

Canadian Woman Wins 500

Catrina LeMay-Doan of Canada won the women's 500-meter race on Saturday, Christopher Clarey of The New York Times reported. Heading into Saturday afternoon's final round, she held a lead of four one-hundredths of a second over Susan Auch of Canada. By the time they had finished their display of power and precision, the order was the same.

Auch made it to the 100-meter mark slightly ahead in a superb 10.27 seconds. But over the next 400 meters, LeMay-Doan relentlessly imposed her will and greater force, finishing in a time of 38.21 seconds to Auch's 38.51.



Ids Postma during his record-setting performance in the 1,000 meters.

JAPAN: Cries of Joy for the Gold Medals

Continued from Page 1

ritile weather that has plagued the Games. Instead of enjoying the moment, the Japanese press has been filled with second-guessing about whether Nagano, the southernmost city ever to hold the games, should have been selected in the first place.

But that mood changed with the medal blitz Sunday. In the morning, Funaki won the men's 120-meter ski jump — adding to the silver medal he won in the 90-meter jump competition — and his teammate Masahiko Harada won the bronze, to the delirious cheering of 35,000 mainly Japanese fans. In the afternoon, the speed skater Hiroyasu Shimizu picked up his second medal, a bronze in the men's 1,000-meter race to go with his gold in the 500-meter, turning the crowd at Nagano's M-Wave skating oval into a screaming sea of waving flags and flashing cameras.

Harada's medal was an inspiring comeback. He was heavily favored to win a medal in the 90-meter jump, but he flubbed his last jump and finished fifth. It was the same fate he suffered in the Lillehammer Games in 1994, when his poor final jump cost Japan the team jumping gold medal. Harada's third place Sunday was a sweet ending to a sad story.

"These athletes make this world brighter; they have changed people's moods," said Shioichi Asahara, a 69-year-old fan.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto joined in the cheering for Japan's medalists. "Unbelievable," he said in Tokyo, praising Funaki for "perfect form," and Harada for good sportsmanship in accepting his teammate's superior performance.

The winners also are fresh faces for Japan, marking an important generational shift. Funaki, 22, has stylish, pointy sideburns and high, thin eyebrows that look plucked. Tae Satoya, 21, who won the gold medal in women's mogul skiing, was born four years after the Sapporo Olympics. She is Japan's first female gold medalist at the Winter Games, but looks more at home in Tokyo's trendy neighborhoods than pouring tea at some corporation — the career path of many of her contemporaries.

These athletes are the face of Japan's hip youth, a generation of iconoclasts who are challenging the notions of conformity and group behavior advocated by their parents and grandparents. Japan's bleached-and-pierced snowboarders are as cutting-edge as any from America, and young athletes such as Funaki, Satoya and others are inspiring their peers.

Funaki's newest possession is Japan's 99th Olympic gold medal in all games, summer and winter. If number 100 does not come Monday, many people will be looking to Funaki and Harada to provide it in the team ski jumping competition Tuesday morning.

"Today," said Asahara, a retired teacher, "I felt the beauty of Funaki."



Galina Koukleva of Russia powering her way to a gold medal Sunday in the 7.5-kilometer sprint biathlon.

Russian Biathlete Is Just Barely Best

The Associated Press

NOZAWA ONSSEN, Japan — Galina Koukleva of Russia, ranked No. 2 in the world, won the gold medal in the women's 7.5-kilometer sprint Sunday, as Russia and Germany reasserted their dominance in the biathlon after a series of surprises in earlier races.

Koukleva, a 25-year-old sport instructor, skinned across the finish line in 23 minutes, 8.0 seconds. That was seven-tenths of a second ahead of Ursula Disl of Germany, who won her second medal in Japan. Her teammate, Katrin Apel, finished an additional 24 seconds back to win the bronze. Each medalist missed one of her 10 targets.

The 64-woman race was a fast one,

despite an icy glaze over the snow that fell overnight and stopped about three hours before the event. There was vir-

BIATHLON

tually no wind. Rapidly changing snow conditions had slowed earlier races and produced surprise winners.

But on Sunday, the medalists all ranked among the top 10 in World Cup standings. Germany and Russia, along with Norway, are the current biathlon powerhouses.

Competitors started at intervals of 30 seconds and had to climb a total of 260 meters (853 feet) over the course. They carried .22-caliber rifles, weighing

about 3.5 kilograms (7.7 pounds), and 10 rounds of ammunition.

They fired twice in prone and standing positions at the 2.5-kilometer and 5-kilometer points on the course. In contrast to the individual competition, when a minute is added to total time for every shot missed, a 150-meter penalty loop had to be skied for each miss. That takes up about 30 seconds.

Disl moved into high gear on the last stretch to nearly make up the six seconds between her and Koukleva.

"Coming into the finish, I was utterly exhausted," Disl said. "I was seeing stars and everything else. When I collapsed I knew I couldn't have gone any faster or any farther."

Women of Curling: Tough in Own Way

New York Times Service

KARUIZAWA, Japan — So you thought the women who are body-checking and insulting each other back at the Aqua Wing in Nagano City were such teeth-rattling tigers. But there are many ways to define women as tough, that make them late 20th-century Olympians and role models. How many do you know that can hold down a full-time job, raise a child or two, juggle a life that still leaves room for passionate, world-class sport?

Four mommies with brooms took the first gold medal in women's curling here Sunday afternoon at Kazakoshi Park Arena. The Canadian women defended their world championship by beating Denmark, 7-5. Years of sacrifice, of begging time off from work, of



Canada's skip, Sandra Schmirler, shouting Sunday to teammates.

delaying the start of a family until they just couldn't wait any more, had paved the long road back to Regina, Saskatchewan, with good, even if as athletes they do not live on the Olympic mountain top like Picabo Street, or at the center of the television universe with Michelle Kwan and Tara Lipinski.

CBS, the U.S. television network, gave the snarling U.S. hockey ladies a tape-delayed Saturday afternoon slot after they gave the favored Canadians a third-period spanking to mull over before their gold-medal showdown Tuesday night. I realize that Americans do not want people wasting their time with a slow, strategic game mostly popular in Canada's western prairies (though Switzerland stunned Canada for the men's gold medal).

You can't compare a pedestrian cross between shuffleboard and bowling on ice with she-woman sports like basketball and hockey. What the heck, I'm going to anyway.

We don't have to train eight hours a day for this. Canada's Jan Betsker admitted, "But I think what we have proved is that women can have it all, just like men. I hope young girls in Canada look at us that way."

Here, finally, we have women hockey players who are as athletically graceful as the figure skaters but don't want to settle for skating and stick work. They obviously want to check, which is not allowed, and in the case of the Americans and Canadians, probably take off the gloves and draw some blood.

The knee jerk reaction has been "Right on. What's good for the guys ... Except violence is only good for

the networks and merchandisers, for warped messages to kids.

The women with sticks are obviously hoping for a professional league in which to make a full-time living, so maybe they think this is what their audience wants. The game played with brooms, for the best curlers in Canada and elsewhere, will never be more than a good-paying hobby. So Canada's Marcia Gudereit, 32, helps pay the bills as a systems analyst. Joan McCusker, 32, is a teacher. Sandra Schmirler, the 34-year-old "skip" and star, is on maternity leave from her job at a recreation center.

All four of the starters have given birth in the last 20 months. McCusker has two children. That's five kids who factored into years of Olympic preparations.

"A lot of juggling, a lot of togetherness and families pitching in," said Shannon England. His wife, Schmirler, kept her maiden name, a good idea, since "Schmirler the Curler" may now be Canada's most popular female athlete, a woman who won her last world championship six months pregnant and stopped the Olympic trials in November to breast-feed baby Sarah.

"I don't mind saying this but there's been a lot of sacrifice on the part of the husbands," England said. "Most Americans don't understand this sport and probably don't even see it as a sport. But the game demands time, dedication, teamwork. Most days since Sarah was born, I've come right home from work and Sandra went right out to practice. It's been hard on everyone but this may be the best curling team ever. How could any of us think of denying our wives this chance?"

OLYMPIC ROUNDUP

Hockey Gets Rough

ICE HOCKEY A National Hockey League brawl finally broke out at the Olympics — in the match Sunday between Russia and Finland, two teams that supposedly rely on speed, passing and finesse.

Most of the players had been on their best behavior in Nagano, Japan, seemingly more intent on adjusting to the larger ice surface than flexing their muscles. All that changed with a skirmish that gave Japanese fans their first real taste of the NHL style of play.

Darius Kasparaitis decked Jarmo Myllys, the Finnish goalkeeper, and then exchanged punches with Jyrki Lumme. Lumme and Kasparaitis both received 10-minute misconduct penalties. The fight was a draw, but Russia won the game, 4-3, to improve to 2-0 during the round-robin phase of the tournament.

In the other men's game Sunday, the Czech Republic beat Kazakhstan, 8-2. That game also had the look of an NHL clash, as gloves and sticks littered the ice midway through the second period after Jan Caloun of the Czech Republic and Vladimir Antipin pounded each other along the backboards.

Five players ended up in the penalty box. The Czech coach Ivan Hlinka said forward David Moravec had some teeth loosened in the game. Defenseman Petr Svoboda received a game misconduct with 33 seconds left for high-sticking. (AP)

Dahlie Misses Gold

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING Thomas Alsgaard of Norway overtook his compatriot, Bjorn Dahlie, in the final 100 meters to win the 15-kilometer freestyle pursuit title Saturday.

Skiers start the race handicapped according to their finishing position in the earlier 10K race. Dahlie, who won gold in the 10K, started eight seconds ahead of Markus Gandler, the 10K silver medalist, and with an advantage of 14 seconds over Alsgaard. While Alsgaard was chasing Dahlie, Dahlie was chasing his seventh Olympic gold medal, which would have been a winter Olympic record.

Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan won the bronze. (AP)

Szewczenko Drops Out

FIGURE SKATING Tanja Szewczenko's hard luck streak forced her out of the Olympics on Sunday with the flu.

Szewczenko, who was staging a comeback from a viral illness and assorted injuries, took sick the day after the opening ceremony. She was bed-ridden for five days with a high fever. She returned to practice Saturday, but realized she'd lost too much strength.

"This is one of the hardest decisions I've had to make in my career," coach Peter Jonas said. "It is made in accordance with the German skating federation and with Tanja. It was like a cement block off her shoulders." (AP)

Fewer Ads, Please

John Krinsky, marketing chief of the U.S. Olympic Committee, called on CBS on Sunday to do something about the number and timing of commercials on its Olympic broadcasts.

Krinsky, the committee's deputy secretary general, said that the broadcasts, plagued by much lower-than-expected ratings, were overrun with commercials that interrupted the flow of events.

"We recognize that the commercial networks have a right and a need to recoup the amounts they pay to the International Olympic Committee for rights fees," he said.

"We just suggest that the networks perhaps should rethink the number of commercial breaks." (AP)

Canada Ties
With Italy
For Gold
In Bobsled

Canada Ties
With Italy
For Gold
In Bobsled

Canada Ties
With Italy
For Gold
In Bobsled

Canada Ties
With Italy
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SPORTS

Shifting Hands
In the AFC EastBy Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's an off-center off-season for the American Football Conference East, once the domain of the big-shot quarterback.

Saturday's trade of Jim Harbaugh from the Indianapolis Colts to the Baltimore Ravens means the AFC East is likely to have new starters at quarterback on opening day in Indianapolis and Buffalo — and perhaps with the New York Jets.

All five clubs in the division have altered their passing games dramatically with the addition of new coaches and coordinators.

Dan Marino will still direct the Miami Dolphins' attack. But his general's stars have

THE NFL

been torn off. The bellicose Marino no longer is able to bark out audibles at will. That power was taken away from him moments after the Dolphins bowed out of the playoffs in the wild-card round with a loss to the New England Patriots.

On the flight back to Florida, the Dolphins coach Jimmy Johnson told his quarterback that there would be a change in the team's offensive coordinator. That became official last week when Gary Stevens was replaced by Kippy Brown, the running-back coach who was with the Jets under Bruce Crier for three years.

Johnson said the Dolphins called 70 audibles last year — virtually all Marino's doing — and 55 of them failed to gain more than 3 yards. Three of the 55 resulted in interceptions that opposing defenses returned for touchdowns.

"I've had reservations about what we've been doing for two years," Johnson said. "It's easy to hand the responsibility for winning games to a Hall of Fame quarterback like Dan Marino. It was a trap that I fell into myself."

So Marino has been declared to some extent. But at least he is better off than Todd Collins.

Collins, the Bills' starter for most of last season, will probably lose his job in the wake of Buffalo's trade last week for Rob Johnson, the backup quarterback for the Jacksonville Jaguars. The Bills also have

signed Doug Flutie out of the Canadian Football League. The Colts could start a rookie. They have the No. 1 choice in a draft that features two quarterbacks who are considered worthy of that pick: Peyton Manning of Tennessee and Ryan Leaf of Washington State. The Colts' new general manager, Bill Polian, said recently that it would take an "unfathomable offer" for him to yield that selection.

"What we want to come out of the draft with is a good young quarterback," said Polian, who swept out the former coaching staff and replaced it with Jim Mora, who was the head coach and now has unloaded the salary of Harbaugh, who was in the third year of a four-year, \$15 million deal.

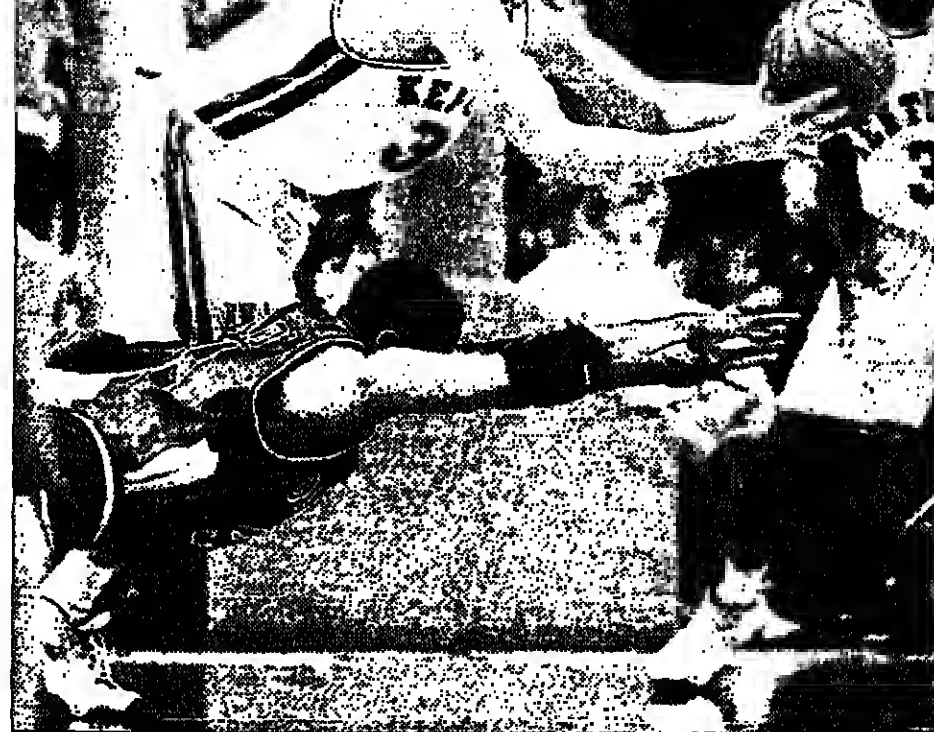
The Harbaugh trade might make the picture a bit clearer between the Jets and Neil O'Donnell. Even if he stays with the team, O'Donnell is likely to be pushed out by the starting quarterback by Glenn Foley, just as he was last season. In any event, the Jets' quarterbacks will be tutored by Dan Henning, who had the same job in Buffalo.

Finally, there is New England, where Drew Bledsoe would seem to be the one constant. But his role will change, too. The Patriots have hired Ernie Zampese from the Dallas Cowboys to direct their offense. Zampese is talking about having Bledsoe give the ball to his running backs more, much as the Patriots did two seasons ago when Bill Parcells was their head coach and they made it to the Super Bowl.

Speaking of the AFC East, the senior coach in terms of consecutive years with the same team: It's Jimmy Johnson. Remember when he was the interloper, replacing Don Shula only two seasons ago?

Parcells has one year with the Jets, and Pete Carroll has one year with the Patriots, Jim Mora at Indianapolis and Wade Phillips at Buffalo, although hardly spring chickens, are rookies in the division.

Four of the coaches became noted for their National Football Conference roots: Parcells with the Giants, Mora with the Saints, Johnson with Dallas, and Carroll, although a former Jets' head coach, as an assistant with the Minnesota Vikings and the San Francisco 49ers.



Scott Padgett of Kentucky coming up with a loose ball as Anthony Boone of Mississippi dove in vain. The Rebels won for the first time in Kentucky's Rupp Arena.

Big-League Date in Athens?

With an Eye on NHL and Olympics, Baseball Ponders 2004

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

They might not offer the enthralling and scintillating entertainment that snowboarders and curlers do, but the time is probably drawing near when U.S. Major League Baseball players will compete in the Olympics. That time, however, will not be in the 2000 Olympics in Australia.

"You will not have full-fledged major leaguers in Sydney because the Games start Sept. 16," said Don Fehr, executive director of the Players Association, leaving open the possibility that minor leaguers could play. "You can't disrupt the integrity of the pennant races like that. If hockey works out and we have a favorable result in Sydney, we could make a legitimate effort to put major leaguers in Athens."

Fehr referred to the Olympics of 2004, which will be played in July. While Major League Baseball wouldn't think of interrupting its season with only two weeks to play, as would be required

under the Australia schedule, management and union officials could consider taking a hiatus in the middle of the season, as the National Hockey League is doing, to go to the Games in Athens.

Paul Beston, baseball's chief operating officer, said he would like to think of Olympic participation as inevitable, but he acknowledged that some problems existed. "Baseball goes in the off-season," he said, referring to professional basketball's role in the summer Games. "Hockey can compress their season because they don't play every day, and they started a week early and will go a week later."

Baseball, however, is scheduled practically every day from April through September or early October and would be hard pressed to start the season earlier or finish later. "You'd have to reduce the schedule," he said. "That would have to be debated." But, he added, "Ownership wants to do it," referring to team owners.

In any international event,

such as the Olympics or a World Cup, major-league players would represent their own countries. The alignments would create fierce, and intriguing, competition in the Americas: Pedro Martinez could pitch for the Dominican Republic against Ken Griffey Jr., Barry Bonds, Mike Piazza and Frank Thomas of the United States. Juan Gonzalez, Bernie Williams and the Alomar brothers of Puerto Rico would face Randy Johnson, Greg Maddux and Andy Pettitte of the United States.

A World Cup of baseball has an advantage over the Olympics because it could be played after the season. But the Olympics would let baseball be showcased for many more countries.

The owners and the players would have to approve the plan, along with the U.S. Baseball Federation and the International Baseball Association. The IBA, amateur baseball's international governing body, has modified its rules to permit professionals to play in the Olympics.

The Associated Press

Antawn Jamison matched his career high with 36 points as No. 1 North Carolina avenged its only loss of the season, beating No. 24 Maryland, 85-67.

Jamison started out 12-for-14 from the field and added 16 rebounds as the host Tar Heels (26-1, 12-1 Atlantic Coast Conference) clinched at least a first- or second-place finish in the league for the 29th time in the last 34 seasons. The game Saturday was Jamison's third 30-point effort in his last four games. The Tar Heels have won nine straight.

The Demons Deacons (12-11, 4-8 Atlantic Coast Conference) had won their last five games at Cameron Indoor Stadium, the longest active streak by any team, but committed 17 turnovers and shot 33 percent (17-of-52).

Duke (23-2, 12-1) made 11 of 20 shots from 3-point range and scored 22 points off turnovers to win its 20th consecutive home game.

No. 2 Duke 78, Wake Forest 47. Trajan Langdon scored 18 points, all on 3-pointers, and the Blue Devils snapped a five-game home losing streak to Wake Forest.

No. 10 Kansas 73, Kansas State 58. In Manhattan, Kansas, Raef LaFrentz scored 24 points, including 10 straight during a decisive second-half stretch, and the Jayhawks beat Kansas State on its home floor for the 15th straight year. LaFrentz also had 10 rebounds for the Jayhawks (27-3, 11-1 Big 12).

No. 5 Utah 69, Colorado State 48. In Fort Collins, Colorado, Andre Miller scored 16 points, Michael Doleac added 14 and Rick Majerus earned his 300th coaching victory as Utah beat Colorado State.

Majerus, 300-109 and 201-57 in nine years with the Utes, joined Vadal Peterson (384-224) and Jack Gardner (339-154) as the only coaches at Utah to reach 300 victories.

The Utes (21-2) maintained their hold on second place in the Mountain Division of the WAC with a pressure defense that held Colorado State (19-5) to its lowest point total since a 58-40 loss to Drake in 1991-92.

No. 6 Connecticut 92, Pitt 67. In Hartford, Connecticut, Richard Hamilton scored 31 points as the Huskies bounced back from a disappointing loss. Khalid El-Amin added 15 points and Kevin Freeman had 14 for the Huskies (22-4, 11-3), who lost 80-62 at No. 15 West Virginia last Wednesday.

No. 18 Mississippi 73, No. 7 Kentucky 64. In Lexington, Kentucky, Keith Carter completed a four-point play late in the game to snuff out a rally.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

and the Rebels won for the first time in Rupp Arena.

Mississippi (17-5, 8-4 Southeastern Conference) won for only the second time in 45 contests on Kentucky's home court, the other victory coming in 1927.

Kentucky (22-4, 10-2), losing on its home court for the third time this season, closed to 62-59 on Jeff Sheppard's 3-point shot from the top of the key with 2:02 to go. After a Kentucky timeout, Mississippi worked 25 seconds off the clock before Carter connected on a 3 from the left wing and was fouled by Allen Edwards. The free throw gave the Rebels a 66-59 lead.

No. 9 UCLA 87, California 84. In Los Angeles, Kris Johnson matched his season high with 28 points and J. R. Henderson had 18 of his 23 points in the second half as the Bruins rebounded from a rare home loss.

UCLA (19-5, 9-4 Pac-10) had lost two of its previous three games including an 84-81 setback to No. 14 Stanford last Thursday night, which snapped its 16-game winning streak at Pauley Pavilion.

No. 10 Princeton 78, Yale 48. In Princeton, Brian Egan scored nine of his 21 points in a deciding second-half run as the Tigers extended their winning streak to 13.

No. 11 New Mexico 96, Air Force 72. In Colorado Springs, Lamont Long and Royce Olney combined for 21 points to key a game-breaking run as New Mexico beat Air Force for its sixth straight victory.

Tennessee 74, No. 12 Arkansas 71. In Knoxville, Tennessee, Tony Harris scored 21 points for the Volunteers, who led by 24 points in the first half. Tennessee (16-6, 6-6 Southeastern Conference) held off a second-half run for its first win over the Razorbacks (20-5, 9-3) in two years.

No. 13 Michigan St. 71, Minnesota 69. In Minneapolis, Minnesota, Jason Klein scored 11 of his 19 points in the first four minutes of the second half and Mateen Cleaves had a school-record nine steals as host Michigan State regained sole possession of first place in the Big Ten with a victory over Minnesota.

Charles Bell had 12 points for Michigan State (18-5), while Antonio Smith and DuJuan Wiley added 11 apiece. Sam Jacobson, who hit his first six shots but missed his next eight, led Minnesota (11-13) with 17 points. Kevin Clark had 14 points and 11 rebounds.

No. 14 Stanford 83, USC 59. In Los Angeles, Arthur Lee scored a season-high 23 points as Stanford beat Southern California, marking the first time in 69 years the Cardinal has swept UCLA and USC in the same season.

No. 15 South Carolina 76, Mississippi St. 65. B. J. McKie scored 20 points to lead the Gamecocks to their 21st straight home victory. South Carolina (19-4, 9-3 Southeastern Conference) took the lead for good with a 10-0 first-half run that wiped out a 29-26 deficit.

Dayton 78, No. 17 George Washington 64. Edwin Young scored 18 points, all but two of them at the free throw line, as the unranked Dayton Flyers took advantage of a huge difference in foul shot attempts to upset visiting George Washington.

No. 20 Massachusetts 81, La Salle 71. In Amherst, Massachusetts, Charlon Clarke scored 22 points, including eight straight free throws in the final minutes, as the Minutemen won for the 13th time in 14 games. La Salle (7-16, 3-10) got 21 points and 16 rebounds from K'Zell Wesson.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	32	18	.640	0
New Jersey	27	23	.540	5
Philadelphia	27	23	.540	5
Washington	24	27	.471	8
Orlando	15	36	.294	17

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Indiana	36	14	.720	0
Chicago	27	23	.540	5
Charlotte	30	20	.600	0
Atlanta	30	22	.577	0
Cleveland	24	28	.461	6
Memphis	25	25	.500	1
San Antonio	22	28	.440	4
Dallas	11	39	.220	25

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	32	18	.640	0
Seattle	27	23	.540	5
Denver	24	27	.471	8
Utah	11	39	.220	25

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	32	18	.640	0
Golden State	27	23	.540	5
Phoenix	24	27	.471	8
Sacramento	11	39	.220	25

FRIDAY RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	12	29	.294	17
Seattle	10	29	.256	19
Denver	10	29	.256	19
Utah	10	29	.256	19
Los Angeles	10	29	.256	19
Golden State	10	29	.256	19
Phoenix	10	29	.256	19
Sacramento	10	29	.256	19

SATURDAY RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	13	28	.316	16
Seattle	11	30	.262	18
Denver	11	30	.262	18
Utah	11	30	.262	18
Los Angeles	11	30	.262	18
Golden State	11	30	.262	18
Phoenix	11	30	.262	18
Sacramento	11	30	.262	18

SUNDAY RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	14	27	.340	15
Seattle	12	29	.290	17
Denver	12	29	.290	17
Utah	12	29	.290	17
Los Angeles	12	29	.290	17
Golden State	12	29	.290	17
Phoenix	12	29	.290	17
Sacramento	12	29	.290	17

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	14	27	.340	15
Seattle	12	29	.290	17
Denver	12	29	.290	17
Utah	12	29	.290	17
Los Angeles	12	29	.290	17
Golden State	12	29	.290	17
Phoenix	12	29	.290	17
Sacramento	12	29	.290	17

CRICKET

WEST INDIES VS. ENGLAND

THIRD TEST, THIRD DAY AT YEA
SUNDAY IN PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD
West Indies: 159 and 180-8
England: 145

SOUTH AFRICA VS. PAKISTAN

FIRST TEST, SECOND DAY
SUNDAY IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
South Africa: 296-8
Pakistan: 106-4

CANBERRA VS. ZIMBABWE

POUNCEBURY MATCH, THIRD DAY
SUNDAY IN TRARALGOON, NEW ZEALAND
Canberra: 100 all out, 214 for five
Zimbabwe: 422-8

NEW ZEALAND VS. AUSTRALIA

ONE-DAY MATCH
SUNDAY IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
New Zealand: 223-7
Australia: 193 all out (49.1 overs).
New Zealand won by 30 runs, 4-match series is drawn 2-2.

AUSTRALIAN MASTERS

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Final scores Sunday of \$500,000 Australian Masters: 18-hole, 54-hole, 72-hole, 108-hole, 144-hole, 180-hole, 216-hole, 252-hole, 288-hole, 324-hole, 360-hole, 396-hole, 432-hole, 468-hole, 504-hole, 540-hole, 576-hole, 612-hole, 648-hole, 684-hole, 720-hole, 756-hole, 792-hole, 828-hole, 864-hole, 900-hole, 936-hole, 972-hole, 1008-hole, 1044-hole, 1080-hole, 1116-hole, 1152-hole, 1188-hole, 1224-hole, 1260-hole, 1296-hole, 1332-hole, 1368-hole, 1404-hole, 1440-hole, 1476-hole, 1512-hole, 1548-hole, 1584-hole, 1620-hole, 1656-hole, 1692-hole, 1728-hole, 1764-hole, 1800-hole, 1836-hole, 1872-hole, 1908-hole, 1944-hole, 1980-hole, 2016-hole, 2052-hole, 2088-hole, 2124-hole, 2160-hole, 2196-hole, 2232-hole, 2268-hole, 2304-hole, 2340-hole, 2376-hole, 2412-hole, 2448-hole, 2484-hole, 2520-hole, 2556-hole, 2592-hole, 2628-hole, 2664-hole, 2700-hole, 2736-hole, 2772-hole, 2808-hole, 2844-hole, 2880-hole, 2916-hole, 2952-hole, 2988-hole, 3024-hole, 3060-hole, 3096-hole, 3132-hole, 3168-hole, 3204-hole, 3240-hole, 3276-hole, 3312-hole, 3348-hole, 3384-hole, 3420-hole, 3456-hole, 3492-hole, 3528-hole, 3564-hole, 3600-hole, 3636-hole, 3672-hole, 3708-hole, 3744-hole, 3780-hole, 3816-hole, 3852-hole, 3888-hole, 3924-hole, 3960-hole, 4000-hole.

GOLF

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Final scores Sunday of \$500,000 Australian Masters: 18-hole, 54-hole, 72-hole, 108-hole, 144-hole, 180-hole, 216-hole, 252-hole, 288-hole, 324-hole, 360-hole, 396-hole, 432-hole, 468-hole, 504-hole, 540-hole, 576-hole, 612-hole, 648-hole, 684-hole, 720-hole, 756-hole, 792-hole, 828-hole, 864-hole, 900-hole, 936-hole, 972-hole, 1008-hole, 1044-hole, 1080-hole, 1116-hole, 1152-hole, 1188-hole, 1224-hole, 1260-hole, 1296-hole, 1332-hole, 1368-hole, 1404-hole, 1440-hole, 1476-hole, 1512-hole, 1548-hole, 1584-hole, 1620-hole, 1656-hole, 1692-hole, 1728-hole, 1764-hole, 1800-hole, 1836-hole, 1872-hole, 1908-hole, 1944-hole, 1980-hole, 2016-hole, 2052-hole, 2088-hole, 2124-hole, 2160-hole, 2196-hole, 2232-hole, 2268-hole, 2304-hole, 2340-hole, 2376-hole, 2412-hole, 2448-hole, 2484-hole, 2520-hole, 2556-hole, 2592-hole, 2628-hole, 2664-hole, 2700-hole, 2736-hole, 2772-hole, 2808-hole, 2844-hole, 2880-hole, 2916-hole, 2952-hole, 2988-hole, 3024-hole, 3060-hole, 3096-hole, 3132-hole, 3168-hole, 3204-hole, 3240-hole, 3276-hole, 3312-hole, 3348-hole, 3384-hole, 3420-hole, 3456-hole, 3492-hole, 3528-hole, 3564-hole, 3600-hole, 3636-hole, 3672-hole, 3708-hole, 3744-hole, 3780-hole, 3816-hole, 3852-hole, 3888-hole, 3924-hole, 3960-hole, 4000-hole.

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AUSTRALIAN MASTERS

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Final scores Sunday of \$500,000 Australian Masters: 18-hole, 54-hole, 72-hole, 108-hole, 144-hole, 180-hole, 216-hole, 252-hole, 288-hole, 324-hole, 360-hole, 396-hole, 432-hole, 468-hole, 504-hole, 540-hole, 576-hole, 612-hole, 648-hole, 684-hole, 720-hole, 756-hole, 792-hole, 828-hole, 864-hole, 900-hole, 936-hole, 972-hole, 1008-hole, 1044-hole, 1080-hole, 1116-hole, 1152-hole, 1188-hole, 1224-hole, 1260-hole, 1296-hole, 1332-hole, 1368-hole, 1404-hole, 1440-hole, 1476-hole, 1512-hole, 1548-hole, 1584-hole, 1620-hole, 1656-hole, 1692-hole, 1728-hole, 1764-hole, 1800-hole, 1836-hole, 1872-hole, 1908-hole, 1944-hole, 1980-hole, 2016-hole, 205

WINTER OLYMPICS

Canada Ties With Italy For Gold In Bobsled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAGANO, Japan — Pierre Lueders and Guenther Huber stood at the top of the Olympic bobsled run and joked about making history.

Then they went and made it. Lueders, driving Canada 1, and Huber, in Italy 1, were co-gold medalists Sunday in the two-man race, the first time a bobsled event at the Winter Games ended with two champions.

Trailing Huber by three-hundredths of a second before the final run, Lueders posted the fastest time and pulled off a dramatic tie for the gold at 3 minutes, 37.24 seconds.

"We were joking around up at the top before. Can you imagine if we tied this thing? It would be incredible," Lueders said. "I can't really believe we won this thing, and there's somebody else we're tied with. It's very rare in our sport, and it's fantastic."

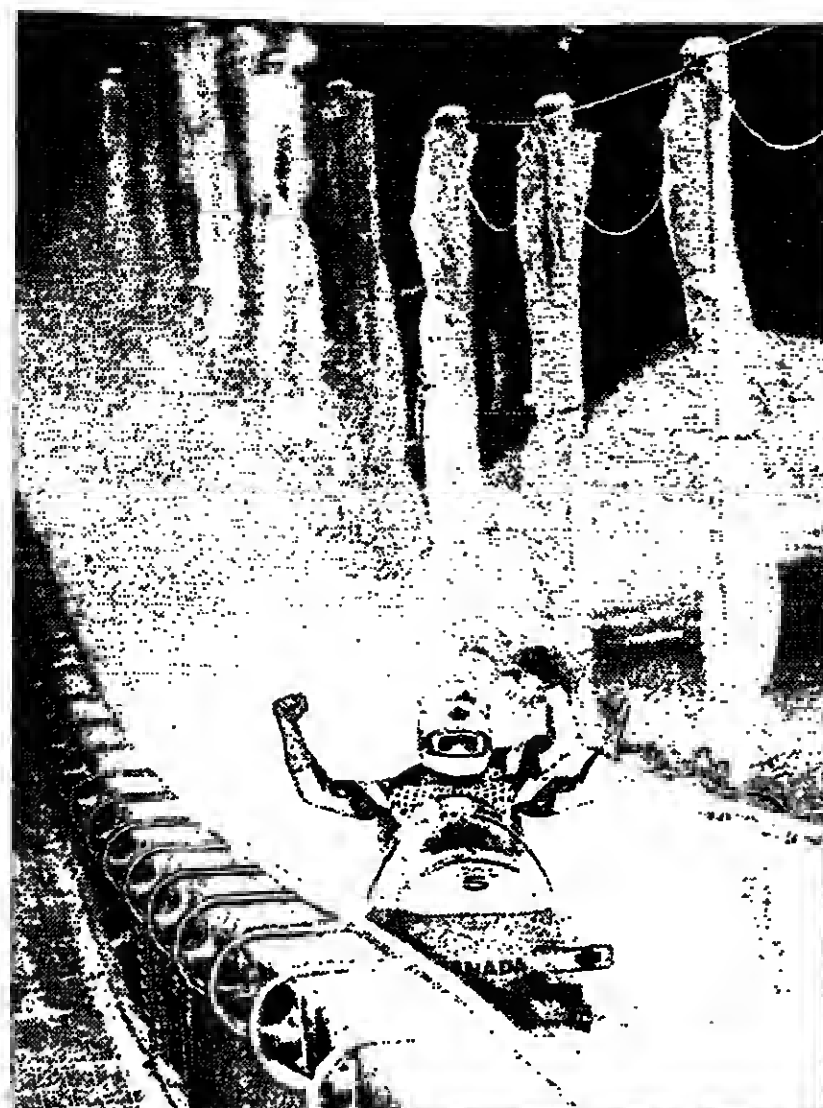
It was the first time an Olympic bobsled race produced co-winners, but not the first time it has produced a tie. In 1968, Italy's Eugenio Monti and Germany's Horst Floth were in a dead tie after four cumulative runs at the Grenoble-Alpe d'Huez Olympics.

In 1968, the judges changed the outcome to conform to world bobsled rules, giving the gold to Monti's team because it had the fastest time in a single heat. After that, Olympic officials decided not to break ties this way, a policy that was not needed until Sunday.

In other Winter Olympic sports a handful of events have ended with twin golds. In 1972, the title in doubles luge was shared by Horst Hoernlein and Reinhold Bredow of East Germany and Paul Hildgartner and Walter Plaikner of Italy in the time of 1:28.35.

On Sunday, Lueders put on an impressive show. He had said he was out to make amends for his dismal performance at Lillehammer, where he was seventh in two-man and 12th in four-man.

It was Canada's first Olympic medal in the two-man and only its second



Pierre Lueders, front, and David MacEachern of Canada raising their arms in triumph after their final run in the bobsled race Sunday.

bobsled medal. Victor Emery and his three teammates from Montreal won gold in the four-man at Innsbruck in 1964. Canada had never before entered an Olympic bobsled race.

"It was so close it would have been a travesty if either one would have lost," Lueders said. "Oh, it's great! It's been a long time coming and I'm just happy that we're the ones who did it."

It was the first bobsled gold for Italy since the heyday of Monti in the 1950s and 1960s. He is the only man to win gold, silver and bronze in both the two-man and four-man events.

The only other time an Olympic bobsled competition ended in a dead heat, Monti was involved. He tied Horst Floth of Germany in 1968 at Grenoble, but by old bobsled rules Monti was awarded the gold because he had the fastest single heat

time. The rules since then have been changed to allow for ties.

Huber built a five-hundredths-of-a-second lead over the Canadian star on the first run of the competition, but Lueders slowly pecked away at it, barely beating him down the 15-turn Spiral track on the next three runs.

Lueders, who despite a bitter wind went without gloves and socks, made up one hundredth of a second on the second run Saturday and did it again on the third run.

With the gold medal on the line, Lueders then made up the final margin when it counted most.

Huber had heats of 54.51, 54.29, 54.17 and 54.27, and Lueders had runs of 54.56, 54.28, 54.16 and 54.24.

Christoph Langen of Germany won the bronze in 3:37.89. (NYT, AP)

Good Sports About Bad Manners

Whether Bathing or Eating, Etiquette Eludes Foreigners

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

NAGANO, Japan — A few days ago, an American man made a major blunder in the Azuma Public Bath.

Embarrassed to strip in front of the matron who runs the bath house and wanders freely between the men's and women's sections, the American left his underwear on and tried to step into one of the giant tubs to run after him.

"So I had to run after him," recalled the matron, Wakiko Natsume, noting that Japanese bath etiquette stipulates that one must bathe naked. "I told him to take his underpants off right away."

Natsume smiled sweetly, oblivious that she might have been the cause of his embarrassment, and added: "And so he did. I think he was a little humiliated that he couldn't make a mistake like I did."

All of Nagano these days, and not just the bath houses, is a study in the collision of cultures. Thousands of Westerners have descended on this quaint city and are cheerfully and obliviously trampling on local etiquette — walking while eating, scrubbing in the bathtub, even wearing shoes as they step into a house.

To be sure, most Japanese have been extremely understanding of these breaches of good manners. There seems to be some expectation that foreigners will do outrageous things — also, it makes for a better show — and local people seem very warm-hearted about foreigners who blithely break every rule in the book.

Japan's understanding of etiquette is very different from that of the West, and traditionally it was considered quite proper for men to urinate in public — women, too, until a couple of hundred years ago.

Before the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the Japanese government had to issue urgent pleas for men to refrain from this practice because "foreigners are coming and they might think the Japanese are uncivilized."

Public urination has become far less common now, but in any case it would be a big mistake for any visitor to think that the Japanese have unsophisticated manners because they do not always bother looking for a toilet.

It is just that Japanese etiquette tends to focus less on natural functions and more on eating, sitting, language and feet, so that even little children have enough

savvy to wear one set of shoes to school, another set inside the classrooms, a third pair of footwear in gym class and a fourth kind in the school bathrooms. As far back as 720, it was decreed that anyone who breached etiquette by pouring wine while standing must commit suicide.

That rule has been relaxed along with many others; indeed, today even someone who commits a really serious sin such as stepping on a tatami mat with shoes will not necessarily be asked to commit seppuku, although that is a closer call.

That is also the most grievous sin that foreigners appear to be committing in Nagano.

"No, no, no, no, no!" shrieked Michiyo Ogiwara as she ran after a European man who was poised to step in his shoes on the tatami mat in Zenkoji, the great temple in Nagano.

She pointed to his shoes, and he guiltily retreated — but then he committed another common offense: He took his shoes off and stood in his socks on the floor, and then stepped onto the tatami.

"That's not proper, but I don't say anything," Ogiwara sighed. "I do notice that foreigners are not so clear on Japanese about the distinction between tatami and the out-floor."

The correct procedure is that shoes should touch only the outer floor and socks or slippers should touch only the inside floor.

FOREIGNERS also seem to have some trouble with eating. Some eat while standing or, worse, while walking. Some puzzle directly from a bottle instead of using a glass. Some order *aru sobu*, a kind of noodle that is supposed to be dipped in sauce, but instead they pour the sauce over the noodles.

Japan is often described as a shame culture, and the result of enormous social pressure is that Japanese rarely rob or murder or jaywalk; unfortunately, the same intense pressure sometimes drives them to suicide. The result is little crime but fairly high suicide rates.

Naturally, there is a bit of anxiety about hordes of people coming into town from countries with rather less shame and rather more crime.

Shopkeepers are much too polite to say that they themselves are apprehensive about the foreigners, but they agree that all the other proprietors are concerned about shoplifting.

"We haven't had anything taken, and I'm not worried," said Haruo Shimizu, the owner of a hardware store downtown. "But all the other shop owners tell us to be very careful."

"When a Japanese comes into the shop, we can read his face and know whether to trust him," Shimizu added.

"But we can't read the faces of foreigners," he added. "It's not just the language that gets in the way of communication; it's the faces, too. So it's a little worrying at first when a foreigner comes in."

THE one foreign custom that one might think would delight Japanese is tipping, which is virtually unknown in Japan. Indeed, top-notch restaurants sometimes give customers gifts. But many people in Nagano seem quite distressed when foreigners try to give them money.

"They want to leave ops, so we tell them 'no, no, no,'" said Yoko Fukushima, a sturdy woman who runs a coffee shop near Zenkoji. "This is a Japanese-style place, and so we cannot accept tips. It's just out of order."

Kumiko Takei, owner of a restaurant near the main street, said that at first she was stumped about what to do with ops.

"We give the customer the change, and they say, 'No, it's for you,'" Takei said. "We're so surprised. So we're collecting all the ops from the Olympics, and then at the end we'll give the money to the United Nations."

The challenge for foreigners and Japanese alike is that social mores are sometimes so different that each side ends up a bit shocked by the other.

Shizue Hashimoto, a housewife who is host to a Maine couple in her home during the Olympics, is still amazed at what happened the other day.

"The wife came down from her room to take a bath, and she wore just a bath towel around her body," Hashimoto said. "I almost screamed."

It might seem odd that the Japanese would be startled by a woman wearing a towel while walking through a private house to the bath, but not by a woman running after a man in a bath house and ordering him to remove his underwear.

But in Japan it makes perfect sense: In a bath house, everybody goes naked and the proprietors have free reign, and in a private home one usually takes off one's clothes only in the bathroom beside the bath.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	C	S	B	Tot.
1. Russia	4	2	1	7
2. Norway	5	4	1	10
3. Germany	3	4	1	8
4. Canada	2	4	1	7
5. Finland	2	2	2	6
6. Netherlands	2	2	2	6
7. United States	2	1	3	6
8. France	2	0	1	3
9. Switzerland	1	3	1	5
10. Austria	1	3	1	5
11. Czech Republic	1	0	1	2
12. Slovakia	1	0	1	2
13. Slovenia	1	0	1	2
14. Italy	1	0	1	2
15. Ukraine	1	0	1	2
16. Belarus	1	0	1	2
17. Kazakhstan	1	0	1	2
18. Sweden	0	0	1	1

BIATHLON

WOMEN'S 7.5 KM

1. Gailina Kulidova, Russia, 23:08.0 (1).
2. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:08.7 (1).
5. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:22.4 (1).
6. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:22.4 (1).
7. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:22.4 (1).
8. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:22.4 (1).
9. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:22.4 (1).
10. Usada Hidetoshi, Germany, 23:22.4 (1).

CROSS COUNTRY

WOMEN'S 10 KM

1. Therese Alstroem, Norway, 1 hour, 7 minutes, 12 seconds.
2. Birgit Loner, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
3. Vibeke Skjerve, Kazakhstan, 1:07:02.8.
4. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
5. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
6. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
7. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
8. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
9. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.
10. Silja Lunde, Norway, 1:07:02.8.

BOBLED

TWO-MAN

1. Italy 1 (Guenther Huber, Antonio Tenzinger), 3:37.24 (1).
2. Canada 1 (Pierre Lueders, David MacEachern), 3:37.24 (1).
3. Germany 1 (Christoph Lange, Markus Zimmermann), 3:40.21 (1).
4. Switzerland 2 (Christoph Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).
5. Switzerland 1 (Christof Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).
6. Switzerland 1 (Christof Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).
7. Switzerland 1 (Christof Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).
8. Switzerland 1 (Christof Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).
9. Switzerland 1 (Christof Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).
10. Switzerland 1 (Christof Reinle, Christof Reinle), 3:40.21 (1).

CURLING

PLAYOFF FOR SEMIFINALS

1. Canada 1, 2-0.
2. Sweden 1, 2-0.
3. Norway 1, 2-0.
4. United States 1, 2-0.
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CURLING

PLAYOFF FOR SEMIFINALS

Herald Tribune WINTER OLYMPICS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1998

PAGE 22

Ice Queen Yearns for a Boyfriend - And a Medal

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

NAGANO, Japan — Her hair is platinum blonde, her idol is Sharon Stone and her new, self-selected first name is supposed to express what she calls her "passion."

Pasha Grishuk, the Russian ice dancer, is poised to win a second straight gold medal Monday at White Ring, when she and her partner, Evgeni Platov, skate their free dance in the third and final day of ice dancing competition. Grishuk wants that medal more than anything. Except maybe a boyfriend.

While playing with the silver-studded dog collar she wore as a part of her costume in the original dance on Sunday, Grishuk laid out her idea of a perfect pre-competition morning: She'd like a slew of what she called "cute guys" to line up in the athletes' village at dawn, ready for her inspection.

"I will go down the line and put the cute ones on the right and the other ones on the other side," she said.

Then she paused and added:

"But only gold medalists, please."

And in case Ilya Kulik — who brought Russia the gold in men's figure

Kulik wins a gold medal. Page 20.

skating on Saturday — is too busy to line up Monday morning, Platov had a suggestion.

"Call 1-800-Pasha," he said.

Grishuk simply smiled her movie star smile and laughed.

"Almost everyone calls me Pasha now," said Grishuk, who instituted the name change in September, and had to hound Platov to remember. "Someone called me Oksana the other day, and I had to correct him."

Grishuk was happy to discuss the name change — and pretty much any topic — after Sunday's original dance competition, in which she and Platov skated brilliantly.

The duo are trailed in second place by their fellow Russians Oleg Ovsiannikov and Angelika Krylova — who just happens to be Grishuk's nemesis of the moment. At the European championships last winter, Krylova and Grishuk were playing an on-ice version of "chicken" — skating ever closer to each other, without looking — until Krylova sliced Grishuk on the arm with her skate.

As unpopular as she can be with her fellow skaters, though, Grishuk is a favorite of the crowd — and of the judges.

She and Platov, who plan to turn professional after the Olympics, and their programs are considered to be a class above the rest of the ice dancing field.

They also happen to be the most controversial.



Pasha Grishuk and Evgeni Platov showing their ice-dancing moves Sunday at the White Ring arena in Nagano.

In a sport where the rules are better defined by what dancers cannot do, rather than what they can, Grishuk and Platov like to push the envelope. Their lifts are sometimes a little higher than is perhaps allowed. They separate on the ice for more than the five seconds allowed.

"I think we have done something to take ice dancing to a new level and we are always trying to make it more exciting and more popular," Grishuk said. "That is what we want to be remembered for."

In that same mode, Grishuk promised that Monday night's free program would be innovative and exciting and that she would provide everyone with "a surprise." Grishuk's costume alone is always something that draws serious attention.

In this sport, which actually has a rule that states "the lady must wear a skirt,"

Grishuk showed up for the free program in Lillehammer dressed in a postage-stamp sized halter top and a miniskirt slit to the top of her thigh.

On Sunday, she wore a black-and-silver number that included chains and studs and the dog collar. And in the first 10 seconds of their program, Platov leaned over and unzipped the zipper that

was holding her miniskirt together (the move is choreographed into their program) to give her a long slit. She also wore purple skates to match her eye-shadow.

"I want to win a medal and I want to win an Oscar," she said, after taking off a full-length fur coat. "I think I can do both."

OLYMPIC SCHEDULE

MONDAY, FEB. 16
ALPINE SKIING, Nagano — Men's Super G, 9:45 a.m. Women's Downhill, 10:15 a.m. Women's Combined (Downhill), 12:30 p.m.
CROSS COUNTRY SKIING, Nagano — Women's 4x5 km relay, 10:15 a.m.
FIGURE SKATING, Nagano — Free Dance, 7 p.m.
FREE STYLE SKIING, Nagano — Aerial preliminary, 9:30 a.m.
MEN'S ICE HOCKEY, Nagano — All Big Hit Arena — Canada vs. United States, 1:45 p.m. Czech Republic vs. Russia, 6:45 p.m.
At Aqua Wing Arena — Finland vs. Kazakhstan, 2:45 p.m. Sweden vs. Belarus, 6:45 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17
ALPINE SKIING, Nagano — Women's Combined (Downhill), 9:30 a.m.
SLALOM, Nagano — Men's 10 km, 1 p.m. Women's Ice Hockey, Big Hit Arena — Bronze medal, Finland vs. China 2 p.m. Gold medal, Canada vs. United States, 4 p.m.
SHORT TRACK SPEEDSKATING, Nagano — Men's 1000 meters, 7 p.m. Women's 3000 meters relay, 7 p.m. At Jundomura, Nagano — K-140 T-100, 9:30 a.m.
SPEEDSKATING, Nagano — Men's 1000 meters, 3 p.m. All Times Local

Wretched Weather Proves Ally for Maier

Delays Give Austrian Skier Time to Recover

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

HAKUBA, Japan — The world will have to wait to see how Hermann Maier handles Olympic adversity. The men's Super G, scheduled for Sunday morning, became the latest casualty of Nagano's mercurial weather patterns.

With seven days remaining in these Games, there are seven alpine races still to be run. What is of more concern is that only two days remain until the alpine races are scheduled to strike camp and drive three hours to Shiga Kogen for the men's and women's slalom and giant slalom events.

In those two days, the Nagano Organizing Committee intends to run the men's Super G, women's downhill and women's combined event, which is made up of a short downhill and two slalom runs.

That is a very big order for a ski area that has had great difficulty providing quick service in the last week.

"According to the weather center, during February the weather normally changes in three-day cycles: three days good and three days bad," said Ko Yamaguchi, a Nagano Organizing Committee spokesman. "But this year, it's one day good and then one day bad. We have to adjust to this, and it's a very difficult task for us."

Yamaguchi said there were no plans yet to shift the slalom portion of the women's combined event to Shiga Kogen.

International Ski Federation rules stipulate that the combined slalom should be run on the same slope as the combined downhill.

"We do not anticipate yet that there will be big schedule changes," said Yamaguchi, who indicated that the forecast for Monday and Tuesday calls for improved, clear conditions.

It would be interesting to know how Yamaguchi defines "big." Not one of the alpine races has been contested on the originally scheduled day. The men's Super G was supposed to be contested Friday, when weather conditions were actually acceptable, but it was postponed to make room for the men's downhill.

On Saturday, the men's Super G was postponed again because of driving rain, and Sunday, after approximately four inches of fresh snow, it was postponed a third time because of poor visibility at the top.

About the only star racer who might have reason to rejoice over the delay is Maier, the Austrian overall World Cup leader, who crashed spectacularly in the downhill, spraining his left knee and bruising his sternum. On Saturday, he underwent a magnetic resonance imaging scan on his knee in a local hospital but was scheduled to start eighth today. Now, he has at least one more day to heal, and his fans who were waving a huge banner with a picture of a pig (a good luck symbol in Austria) have one more day to get their hopes up.

U.S. Men and Women Prepare for Canadians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAGANO, Japan — The U.S. and Canadian men's ice hockey teams took Sunday off ahead of their much-hyped matchup Monday in the second round of the competition. It is the first of two grudge games between the two countries. Canada and the United States meet in the women's ice hockey final Tuesday.

The American women beat Canada, 7-4, on Saturday in a round-robin game that

ICE HOCKEY

was rough and ill-tempered even though both teams had qualified for the final.

The decision of the Canadian men's team to rest Sunday was not a surprise, since Canada (2-0) looked efficient and cohesive in its first two round-robin games, against Belarus and Sweden. The United States (1-1), on the other hand, struggled in both of its games. On Saturday, after the U.S. team beat Belarus, 5-2, Ron Wilson, the coach lamented the team's lack of practice time.

The round-robin portion of the men's hockey will determine the tournament

seedings of the eight qualified teams.

After arriving in Japan six days ago, players from several countries have noted the effects of jet lag, though that may not be the only reason for fatigue. Chris Chelios, the U.S. captain, and Brett Hull, a star winger, were seen drinking at a local bar until almost 5 A.M. Sunday.

In the last match of the women's round-robin, Canada and the United States were tied at 1-1 at the start of the third period. Canada then took a 4-1 lead, but the United States scored six unanswered goals in the last 10 minutes. The two teams had 36 minutes of penalties, and the game ended with a scuffle. Shannon Miller, the Canadian coach, said the ruckus started when an American player made a disparaging comment to the Canadian forward Danielle Goyette about her father, who died of Alzheimer's disease just before the Olympics. Goyette started crying, Miller said.

"Our players would never say anything like that," said Cammi Granato, the U.S. captain. Goyette "speaks French, we speak English, so I don't know if there was a misinterpretation."

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